

1607/4956
AN EASY METHOD

TO ACQUIRE

THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE,

BY

THE HELP OF THE FRENCH

AND

ENGLISH.

TWO PARTS IN ONE VOLUME.

BY JOHN SOILLEUX.

L O N D O N :

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P R E F A C E.

INDUCED by the frequent persuasions of my Friends to produce some elements for the instruction of my Pupils, I flatter myself that the experience of fifteen years, may contribute in no small degree, to render this little method clear and concise. All the Grammars which I have read, *viz.* Latin, French, Italian, and English, possess a superior degree of merit: I have therefore endeavoured to select from them, what I judged to be most simple, that the memory might not be burthened, before a little taste for the Language had been acquired. I have at the same time requested one of my young Friends to have the goodness to translate my selection. It is hoped that the three Languages, thus united, will be of great advantage, for the Idioms, as well as for the parts of Speech, which cannot be too often repeated in order to acquire a thorough knowledge of each.

The English Language in Foreign Nations,
makes a material part of Education; but the
diligence

diligence and encouragement given by the English to the Arts, Sciences, and Commerce, together with their great attention to Letters, seem to render the study of foreign Languages indispensable.

If my plan can contribute, in any degree, to facilitate the study of the Languages which constitute the primary pleasures of this enlightened Age, and ever act as the greatest stimulus towards the attainment of the other sciences; I shall, in some measure, repay the obligations I owe to a generous Public, which Gratitude and Inclination equally induce me to acknowledge.

I aspire not to Invention, or Genius, but I hope, Utility at least, will be found in this little Work; the whole design of which is, to initiate the knowledge of the Italian into the minds of the rising Generation, and to renew the French, with the support of their own Language.

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AN EASY METHOD

FOR BEGINNING

THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

ON THE ITALIAN PRONUNTIATION.

THE Italian Alphabet is composed of twenty-two Letters, omitting K, X, and Y.

They are pronounced as in French, except the following, which, as there are no words sufficiently expressive in English, I shall beg leave to insert in French.

C before *i* or *e*, is sounded like *tche*,
Example, *Ciceroue*, *Ciceron*, *Cicero*.

G before *i*, or *e*, is sounded like *dge*,
Ex. *Gengiva*, *Gencive*, *Gum*.
J like *i*, Ex. *Jeri*, *Hier*, *Yesterday*.

U — *ou*, Ex. *Qualita*, *Qualité*, *Quality*.

Z — *tsette*, Ex. *Grazia*, *Grace*, *Grace*.

Sce, is pronounced like *Che* in French,
Ex. *Scettro*, *Sceptre*, *Sceptre*.

Sci, like *chi* in French,

Ex. *Scipione*, *Scipion*, *Scipio*.

Chi, like *Ki* in French,

Ex. *Antichità*, *Antiquité*, *Antiquity*.
B *Che*,

<i>Cbe</i> like <i>Ke</i> in French,		
Ex. <i>Maschera</i> ,	<i>Masque</i> ,	Mask.
<i>Gbe</i> , like <i>gue</i> in French,		
Ex. <i>Prodighe</i> ,	<i>Prodigue</i> ,	Prodigal,
<i>Gbi</i> , like <i>gui</i> in French,		
Ex. <i>Ghirlanda</i> ,	<i>Guirlande</i> ,	Garland.
<i>Figlia</i> , like <i>Fillia</i> ,	<i>Fille</i> ,	Daughter.
<i>Magnanimo</i> , like <i>Magnanime</i> ,		Magnanimous.
<i>Agnello</i> , like <i>Agneau</i> ,		Lamb.
<i>Dignità</i> , like <i>Dignité</i> ,		Dignity.
<i>Compagno</i> , like <i>Compagnon</i> ,		Companion.

In Italian there are no Dipthongs, every Letter having its perfect sound; for which reason :

<i>Ai</i> , of <i>mai</i> ,	<i>jamais</i> ,	never,
is pronounced like <i>ai</i> in haïr,		to hate.
<i>Au</i> of <i>Aurora</i> ,	<i>Aurore</i> ,	Aurora,
like <i>au</i> in	<i>Esaü</i> ,	Esau.
<i>Ei</i> of <i>Ebrei</i> ,	<i>Hebreux</i> ,	Hebrew,
like <i>ei</i> in	<i>obéïr</i> ,	to obey.
<i>Eu</i> of <i>Europa</i> ,	<i>Europe</i> ,	Europe,
like <i>eu</i> in	<i>réussir</i> ,	to succeed.
<i>Oi</i> of <i>Noi</i> ,	<i>Nous</i> ,	We,
like <i>oi</i> , in	<i>Moïse</i> ,	Moses.

Neither have they what are termed in French “*voyelles nasales*,” or nasal vowels : the Syllables *em*, *en*, *im*, *in*, being pronounced as they are written in the following words :

<i>Tempo</i> ,	<i>tems</i> ,	time.
<i>Sentenza</i> ,	<i>sentence</i> ,	sentence.
<i>Simpatia</i> ,	<i>simpathie</i> ,	sympathy.
<i>Principe</i> ,	<i>Prince</i> ,	Prince.

E mute

E mute also, so generally used in French, is unknown in Italian; it being pronounced, as if it were accented; they therefore say,

Facile, facile, easy.

Utile, utile, useful.

Possibile, possible, possible.

As if the *e*, by which they are terminated, were accented.

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Cicerone</i> ,	Ciceron,	Cicero.
<i>Feri</i> ,	Hier,	Yesterday.
<i>Gengiva</i> ,	Gencive,	Gum.
<i>Qualità</i> ,	Qualité,	Quality.
<i>Grazia</i> ,	Grace,	Grace.
<i>Scettro</i> ,	Sceptre,	Sceptre.
<i>Scipione</i> ,	Scipion,	Scipio.
<i>Antichità</i> ,	Antiquité,	Antiquity.
<i>Maschera</i> ,	Masque,	Mask.
<i>Prodighe</i> ,	Prodigue,	Prodigal,
<i>Ghirlanda</i>	Guirlande,	Garland,
<i>Figlia</i> ,	Fille,	Daughter or Girl.
<i>Magnanimo</i> ,	Magnanime,	Magnanimous.
<i>Agnello</i> ,	Agneau,	Lamb.
<i>Dignità</i> ,	Dignité,	Dignity.
<i>Compagno</i> ,	Compagnon,	Companion.
<i>Mai</i> ,	Jamais,	Never.
<i>Aurora</i> ,	Aurore,	Aurora.
<i>Ebrei</i> ,	Hébreux,	Hebrew.
<i>Europa</i> ,	Europe,	Europe.

<i>Noi,</i>	Nous,	We.
<i>Tempo,</i>	Tems,	Time.
<i>Sentenza,</i>	Sentence,	Sentence.
<i>Simpatia,</i>	Sympathie,	Sympathy.
<i>Principe,</i>	Prince.	Prince.
<i>Facile,</i>	Facile,	Easy.
<i>Utile,</i>	Utile,	Useful.
<i>Possibile,</i>	Possible,	Possible.

In the Second Part of this Grammar may be found many remarks, respecting the Pronunciation.

FORMATION OF ITALIAN WORDS FROM THE FRENCH.

NOUNS ENDING IN A.

<i>Abbondanza,</i>	Abondance,	Abundance.
<i>Clemenza,</i>	Clemence,	Clemency.
<i>Cologna,</i>	Cologne,	Cologn.
<i>Comedia,</i>	Comedie,	Comedy.
<i>Gloria,</i>	Gloire,	Glory.
<i>Natura,</i>	Nature,	Nature.
<i>Montagna,</i>	Montagne,	Mountain.
<i>Libertà,</i>	Liberté,	Liberty.

NOUNS IN E.

<i>Amante,</i>	Amant,	Lover.
<i>Prudente,</i>	Prudent,	Prudent.
<i>Cardinale,</i>	Cardinal,	Cardinal.
<i>Cavaliere,</i>	Chevalier,	Knight.
		<i>Regolare,</i>

<i>Regolare,</i>	Régulier,	Regular.
<i>Barone,</i>	Baron,	Baron.
<i>Ragione,</i>	Raison,	Reason.
<i>Fronte,</i>	Front,	Front.
<i>Inglese,</i>	Anglois,	English.
<i>Splendore,</i>	Splendeur,	Splendor.
<i>Ingratitudine,</i>	Ingratitude,	Ingratitude.

NOUNS IN O.

<i>Paggio,</i>	Page,	Page.
<i>Vino,</i>	Vin,	Wine.
<i>Vano,</i>	Vain,	Vain.
<i>Italiano,</i>	Italien,	Italian.
<i>Contrario,</i>	Contraire,	Contrary.
<i>Bello,</i>	Beau,	Handsome.
<i>Generoso,</i>	Genereux,	Generous.
<i>Magnifico,</i>	Magnifique,	Magnificent.
<i>Nativo,</i>	Natif,	Native.
<i>Arco,</i>	Arc,	Ark.
<i>Parlamento,</i>	Parlement,	Parliament.
<i>Processo,</i>	Procès,	Process.
<i>Corso,</i>	Cours,	Course.

Observations, necessary to be known, respecting the similitude between the Italian and French Orthography.

<i>Porzione,</i>	Portion,	Portion.
<i>Giorno,</i>	Jour,	Day.
<i>Figlia,</i>	Fille,	Daughter.
<i>Bianco,</i>	Blanc,	White.
<i>Fiore,</i>	Fleur,	Flower.
<i>Pianta,</i>	Plante,	Plant.

<i>Chiave,</i>	Clef,	Key.
<i>Esilio,</i>	Exil,	Exile.
<i>Massima,</i>	Maxime,	Maxim.
<i>Eccetto,</i>	Excepté,	Except.
<i>Collezione,</i>	Collection,	Collection.
<i>Costante,</i>	Constant,	Constant.
<i>Istrutto,</i>	Instruit,	Instructed.
<i>Testa,</i>	Tête,	Head.
<i>Abile,</i>	Habile,	Clever.
<i>Castello,</i>	Château,	Castle.
<i>Frase,</i>	Phrase,	Phrase.
<i>Stimare,</i>	Estimer,	to estimate.
<i>Rimettere,</i>	Remettre,	to replace.
<i>Defendere,</i>	Defendre,	to defend.
<i>Sapone,</i>	Savon,	Soap.
<i>Autore,</i>	Auteur,	Author.
<i>Borgo,</i>	Bourg,	Borough.
<i>Lavoro,</i>	Labour,	Labour.
<i>Contento,</i>	Content,	Content.
<i>Scontento,</i>	Mecontent,	Discontent.

TERMINATIONS of NOUNS.

Nouns of the masculine Gender end in *o* singular, and in *i* plural.

Those of the feminine Gender end in *a* singular, and in *e* plural.

Example :

Example:

Un uomo generoso. Un homme généreux.
 A generous Man.
Due uomini generosi. Deux hommes généreux.
 Two generous Men.
Una dama generosa. Une dame généreuse.
 A generous Woman.
Due dame generose. Deux dames généreuses.
 Two generous Women.

There is the following exception to the above rule, viz. that Nouns adjective ending in *e*, serve both for masculine and feminine.

Example:

Un uomo amabile. Un homme aimable.
 An amiable Man
Una dama amabile. Une dame aimable.
 An amiable Woman.

Observe also, that such Nouns as end in *e* in the singular Number, form their plural by changing *e* into *i*, even in the feminine Gender.

Example. *Una Porzione.* Une portion.
 A portion.
Due porzioni. Deux portions. Two portions.
Due Uomini amabili. Deux Hommes aimables.
 Two amiable Men.
Due Dame amabili. Deux Dames aimables.
 Two amiable Women.

ARTICLES

ARTICLES, *Which define all the Cases.*

M A S C U L I N E.

Sing.

Plu.

N. <i>il, le, the.</i>	N. <i>i, les, the.</i>
G. <i>del, du, of the.</i>	G. <i>dei, des, of the.</i>
D. <i>al, au, to the.</i>	D. <i>ai, aux, to the.</i>
Abl. <i>dal, du, from the.</i>	Abl. <i>dai, des, from the.</i>

F E M I N I N E.

Sing.

Plu.

N. <i>la, la, the.</i>	N. <i>le, les, the.</i>
G. <i>della, de la, of the.</i>	G. <i>delle, des, of the.</i>
D. <i>alla, à la, to the.</i>	D. <i>alle, aux, to the.</i>
Ab. <i>dalla, de la, from the.</i>	Abl. <i>dalle, des, from the.</i>

INVARIABLE ARTICLE,

Which defines but three Cases, viz.

G. <i>di, de, of.</i>
D. <i>a, à, to.</i>
Abl. <i>da, de, from.</i>

Example :

Of London, De Londres, Di Londra.

O F V E R B S.

There are in Italian Three Conjugations.

The first in *are*, as *amare*, *aimer*, to love.
 The second in *ere*, as *credere*, *croire*, to believe.
 The third in *ire*, as *sentire*, *sentir*, to feel.

FORMATION

FORMATION of the INFINITIVE MOODS.

Verbs ending in *er* in French, are changed into *are*, to form the Italian ;

Ex. <i>Amare</i> ,	<i>Aimer</i> ,	to love.
<i>Parlare</i> ,	<i>parler</i> ,	to speak.
<i>Continuare</i> ,	<i>continuer</i> ,	to continue.
<i>Cantare</i> ,	<i>chanter</i> ,	to sing.
<i>Studiare</i> ,	<i>étudier</i> ,	to study.
<i>Andare</i> ,	<i>aller</i> ,	to go.
<i>Dare</i> ,	<i>donner</i> ,	to give.
<i>Fare</i> , &c.	<i>faire</i> ,	to do,

Those in *oire*, *oir*, *re*, into *ere*.

<i>Credere</i> ,	<i>croire</i> ,	to believe.
<i>Bere</i> ,	<i>boire</i> ,	to drink.
<i>Avere</i> ,	<i>avoir</i> ,	to have.
<i>Ricevere</i> ,	<i>recevoir</i> ,	to receive.
<i>Volere</i> ,	<i>vouloir</i> ,	to be willing.
<i>Sapere</i> ,	<i>savoir</i> ,	to know.
<i>Valere</i> ,	<i>valoir</i> ,	to be worth.
<i>Potere</i> ,	<i>pouvoir</i> ,	to be able.
<i>Dovere</i> ,	<i>devoir</i> ,	to owe.
<i>Vedere</i> ,	<i>voir</i> ,	to see.
<i>Prendere</i> ,	<i>prendre</i> ,	to take.
<i>Rendere</i> ,	<i>rendre</i> ,	to render.
<i>Battere</i> ,	<i>battre</i> ,	to strike.
<i>Combattere</i> ,	<i>combattre</i> ,	to fight.
<i>Leggere</i> ,	<i>lire</i> ,	to read.
<i>Scrivere</i> ,	<i>écrire</i> ,	to write.

Those

Those in *ir* into *ire*.

<i>Sentire,</i>	<i>fentir,</i>	to feel.
<i>Venire,</i>	<i>venir,</i>	to come.
<i>Partire,</i>	<i>partir,</i>	to part.
<i>Dormire,</i>	<i>dormir,</i>	to sleep.
<i>Languire,</i>	<i>languir,</i>	to languish.
<i>Finire, &c.</i>	<i>finir,</i>	to finish.

Formation of the passive Participle.

Those, whose infinitives end in *are*, are changed into *ato*.

Ex. *Amato,* *Aimé,* Loved.

Those in *ere* into *uto*,

Ex. *Creduto,* *Cru,* Believed.

Those in *ire* into *ito*.

Ex. *Sentito,* *Senti,* Felt.

Formation of the active Participle.

Those, whose infinitive ends in *are*, are changed into *ando*.

Ex. *Amando,* *Aimant,* Loving.

Those in *ere* and *ire*, into *endo*.

Ex. *Credendo,* *Croyant,* Believing.
Sentendo, *Sentant,* Feeling.

There are two auxiliary Verbs, viz. *Avere*, *Avoir*, to have, and *Essere*, *Etre*, to be.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Avere,</i>	<i>Avoir,</i>	to have.
<i>Participle active,</i>	<i>avendo,</i>	ayant, having.
<i>Participle passive,</i>	<i>avuto,</i>	eu, had.

Indicatif

Indicatif Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

J'ai — I have.

Sing.	Plu.
Ho,	Abbiamo.
Hai,	Avete,
Ha,	Hanno.

IMPERFECT.

J'avois — I had.

Sing.	Plu.
Aveva,	Avevamo.
Avevi,	Avevate.
Aveva,	Avevano.

PRETER PERFECT.

J'eus — I had.

Sing.	Plu.
Ebbi,	Avémmo.
Avesti,	Avéste.
Ebbe,	Ebbero.

FUTURE.

J'aurai — I shall have.

Sing.	Plu.
Avrò,	Avremo.
Avrai,	Avrete.
Avrà,	Avranno.*

CONDITIONAL.

* The *n* is doubled to preserve the sound.

CONDITIONAL.

J'aurois, — I should have.

Sing. Plu.

Avrei, Avremmo.

Avresti, Avreste.

Avrebbe, Avrebbero.

Imperatif Mood.

Aye, — Have thou.

Abbiamo.

Abbia, Abbiate.

che Abbia, che Abbiano,

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Que j'aie, — That I may have.

Sing. Plu.

che Abbia, che Abbiamo.

che Abbia, che Abbiate,

che Abbia, che Abbiano.

IMPERFECT.

Que j'eusse, — That I might have.

Sing. Plu.

che Avéssi, che Avéssimo.

che Avéssi, che Avéste.

che Avéste, che Aveffero.

The Compound of the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods of this Verb, is formed by adding *avuto*, eu, had, to each of its Tenses.

Ex. J'ai eu, — I have had.

Ho avuto, Abbiamo avuto.

Hai avuto, Avete avuto.

Ha avuto, Hanno avuto.

And the same, throughout all its Tenses.

Observe,

Observe, that the Pronouns *io, tu, egli,*—*je, tu, il,*—*I, thou, he,* may in Italian be omitted.

ESSERE, ETRE, TO BE.

Infinitive Mood.

To be,	Etre,	<i>Essere.</i>	
<i>Participle active,</i>	<i>Essendo,</i>	<i>Etant,</i>	Being.
<i>Participle passive,</i>	<i>Stato,</i>	<i>Eté,</i>	Been.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Je suis, — I am.

Sing. Plu.

Sono, Siamo.

Sei, Siate.

è, Sono.

IMPERFECT.

J'étois, — I was,

Era, Eravamo.

Eri, Eravate.

Era, Erano.

PRETER PERFECT.

Je fus, — I was.

Fui, Fummo.

Fusti, Foste.

Fu, Furono.

FUTURE.

Je ferai, — I shall be.

Sarò, Sarémo.

Sarai, Saréte.

Sarà, Saranno.

C

CONDITIONAL.

CONDITIONAL.

Je ferois, —	I should be.
Sarèi,	Sarèmmo.
Sarèsti,	Sarèste.
Sarèbbe,	Sarèbbero.

Imperative Mood.

Sois,—Be thou.

	Siamo.
Sia, <i>ou</i> Sii,	Siate.
Sia,	Siano.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Que je fois, —	That I may be.
ché Sia,	ché Siamo.
ché Sia,	ché Siate.
ché Sia,	ché Siano.

IMPERFECT.

Que je fusse, —	That I might be.
ché fòssi,	ché fòssimo.
ché fòssi,	ché fòste.
ché fòsse,	ché fosserò.

The same rule is to be observed with this Verb, as with the former, viz. That the Compound of the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods is formed, by adding the Participle passive, that is to say, *stato*, *été*, been, to each of its Tenses, *stata* for the Feminine, *stati*, *state*, Plural.

Observe, *essendo stato*, *ayant été*, and not *avendo stato*; because *stato*, *été*, been, is always preceded

preceded by *essere*, être, to be, instead of *avere*, avoir, to have; for instance, they say, *io sono stato*, j'ai été, I have been, and not *io ho stato*.

1st CONJUGATION.

AMARE, AIMER, TO LOVE.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Amare,</i>	<i>Aimer,</i>	<i>To love.</i>	
<i>Part. active.</i>	<i>Amando,</i>	<i>Aimant,</i>	<i>Loving.</i>
<i>Part. passive.</i>	<i>Amato,*</i>	<i>Aimé,</i>	<i>Loved.</i>

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

J'aime, — I love.

Amo,	Amiamo.
Ami,	Amate.
Ama,	Amano.

IMPERFECT.

J'aimois, — I loved.

Amava,	Amavamo.
Amavi,	Amavate.
Amava,	Amavano.

PRETER PERFECT.

J'aimai, — I did love.

Amai,	Amammo.
Amasti,	Amaste.
Amò,	Amarono.

C 2

FUTURE.

* Amata, Amati, Amate.

FUTURE.

J'aimerai, — I shall love.

Amerò,	Ameremo.
Amerai,	Amerete.
Amera,	Ameranno.

CONDITIONAL.

J'aimerois, — I should love.

Amerei,	Ameremmo.
Amereſti,	Amereſte.
Amerebbe,	Amerebbero.

Imperative Mood.

Aimes — Love thou.

	Amiamo.
Ama,	Amate.
Ami,	Amino.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Que j'aime—That I may love.

Ché Ami,	Ché Amiamo.
Ché Ami,	Ché Amiate.
Ché Ami,	Ché Amino.

IMPERFECT.

Que j'aimaſſe,—That I might love.

Ché Amaſſi,	Ché Amaſſimo.
Ché Amaſſi,	Ché Amaſte.
Ché Amaſſe,	Ché Amaſſero.

It is unnecessary to insert the Compound Tenses of this, or the following Verbs, as they are always formed by adding to the Participle Passive of the Verb the several Tenses

Tenses of the Auxiliary Verb, *Avere*, Avoir,
to have ; for the active Voice : as,

J'ai aimé,—I have loved.

Ho	amato,	Abbiamo	amato.
Hai	amato,	Avéte	amato.
Ha	amato,	Hanno	amato.

And of the Auxiliary Verb, *Essere*, Etre,
To be; for the passive Voice : as,

Je suis aimé,—I am loved.

Sóno	amato,	Siamo	amati.
Sèi	amato,	Siéte	amati.
è	amato,	Sono	amati.

2d CONJUGATION.

CREDERE, *CROIRE*, TO BELIEVE.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Credere</i> ,	<i>Croire</i> ,	To believe.
<i>Part. active.</i>	<i>Credendo</i> ,	<i>Croyant</i> , Believing.
<i>Part. passive.</i>	<i>Creduto</i> ,	<i>Cru</i> , Believed.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Je crois, — I believe.

Crédo,	Crédiamo.
Crédi,	Crédéte.
Créde,	Crédono.

IMPERFECT.

Je croyois—I believed.

Credevo,	Credevamo.
Credevi,	Credeváte.
Credeva,	Credevano.

PRETER PERFECT.

Je crus, — I did believe.

Credéi, Credémmo.

Credéste, Credéste.

Credé, Credérono.

FUTURE.

Je croirai, — I shall believe.

Credèrò, Credèrémo.

Credèrai, Credèréte.

Credèrà, Credèranno.

CONDITIONAL.

Je croirois, — I should believe.

Crederei, Credèrèmmo.

Credèresti, Credèrèste.

Credèrebbe, Credèrèbbero.

Imperative Mood.

Crois — Believe thou.

Crediamo.

Credi, Credete.

Creda, Credano.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Que je croie, — That I may believe.

Ché Creda, Ché Crediamo.

Ché Creda, Ché Crediate.

Ché Creda, Ché Credano.

IMPERFECT.

Que je crusse, — That, I might believe.

Ché Credéssi, Ché Credèssimo.

Ché Credéssi, Ché Credéste.

Ché Credéssè, Ché Credèssero.

3d CONJUGATION.

3d CONJUGATION.

SENTIRE, SENTIR, TO FEEL.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Sentire,</i>	<i>Sentir,</i>	<i>To feel.</i>
<i>Part. active,</i>	<i>Sentendo,</i>	<i>Sentant,</i>
<i>Part. passive,</i>	<i>Sentito,</i>	<i>Senti,</i>
		<i>Feeling.</i>
		<i>Felt.</i>

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Je sens,—I feel.

Sénto,	Sentiamo.
Sénti,	Sentite.
Sénte,	Sentono.

IMPERFECT.

Je sentoís,—I felt.

Sentivo,	Sentivàmo.
Sentivi,	Sentivàte.
Sentiva,	Sentivano.

PRETER PERFECT.

Je sentís,—I did feel.

Sentii,	Sentimmo.
Sentíste,	Sentíste.
Senti,	Sentirono.

FUTURE.

Je sentirai,—I shall feel.

Sentirò,	Sentirémo.
Sentirai,	Sentiréte.
Sentirà,	Sentiranno.

CONDITIONAL.

CONDITIONAL.

Je sentirois—I should feel.

Sentiréi,	Sentiremmo.
Sentirésti,	Sentireste.
Sentirébbe,	Sentirebbero.

Imperative Mood.

Sens, — Feel thou.

	Sentiamo.
Senti,	Sentite.
Senta,	Sentano.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Que je sente,—That I may feel.

Ché Sènta,	Ché Sentiamo.
Ché Sènta,	Ché Sentiate.
Ché Sènta,	Ché Sèntano.

IMPERFECT.

Que je sentisse,—That I might feel.

Ché Sentissi,	Ché Sentissimo.
Ché Sentissi,	Ché Sentiste.
Ché Sentisse,	Ché Sentissero.

EVERY VERB of the same termination as the three abovementioned, are conjugated in like manner: that is to say, they change *are, ere, and ire*, into *o* for the first person Singular, in the present Tense of the Indicative Mood: into *i* for the second, into *a* for the third, (first Conjugation) into *e* for the two others; into *iamo*, first person Plural; into *ano* third person (1st Conjugation) and into *ono* for the two others.

Re of

Re of the Infinitive, is changed into *te* to form the 2d person Plural in the present Tense of the Indicative Mood, in all Verbs regular, or irregular.

Observe for the easier comprehension of what is already said, that there are four Tenses always conjugated in the same manner throughout all the Verbs; which are called GENERAL TENSES. They are, The Imperfect of the Indicative Mood, which is formed by changing *re* into *va*; as *Amava*, *Credeva*, *Sentiva*; into *ro* for the future; as *Amero*, *Credero*, *Sentiro*; into *rei* for the Conditional; as *Amerei*, *Crederai*, *Sentirei*; and into *fi* for the Imperfect of the Subjunctive Mood; as *Amassi*, *Credeffi*, *Sentissi*.

The Future, and Conditional Tenses of Verbs ending in *are*, are changed into *ero*, and *erei*, not *aro*, and *arei*, because *e* is more pleasant to the ear before *r* than *a* would be; for which reason we say, *Amero*, *Amerei*, instead of *Amaro*, *Amarei*.

There is one general rule to be observed, which is; that in all Verbs, and in all Tenses, The first person Singular is ended as the above; The second always in *i*;

The third in *a*, or in *e*;

The first person Plural in *mo*;

The second always in *te*;

And the third in *no*, or *ro*, which is added to the third person Singular: Ex.

<i>Ama</i> ,	Il aime,	He loves.
<i>Amano</i> ,	Ils aiment,	They love.

Amava,

<i>Amava,</i>	Il aimoit,	He did love.
<i>Amavano,</i>	Ils aimoient,	They did love.
<i>Amasse,</i>	Il aimât,	He might love.
<i>Amassero,</i>	Ils aimassent,	They might love.
<i>Amerà,</i>	Il aimera,	He shall love.
<i>Ameranno,*</i>	Ils aimeront,	They shall love.
<i>Amerrebbe,</i>	Il aimerait,	He should love.
<i>Amerebbero,</i>	Ils aimeroient,	They should love.

OF PRONOUNS.

Interrogative, Relative, Demonstrative,
and Improper.

<i>Chi ?</i>	<i>Qui ?</i>	Who ?
	<i>Qui, Que, Quoi,</i>	Which, &c.
<i>Che,</i>	{ <i>Que, Lequel, Laquelle,</i> <i>Lesquels, Lesquelles.</i>	
	For <i>Lequel, Il quale †</i> is also used.	
<i>Di cui,</i>	<i>Dont, ou De qui,</i>	Of whom, &c.
<i>Il di cui,</i>	<i>Dont le,</i>	Whose, &c.
<i>A cui,</i>	<i>A qui,</i>	To whom.
<i>Da cui,</i>	<i>De ou par qui,</i>	From whom.
<i>Questo,</i>	<i>Ce, Celui-ci, Ceci,</i>	This.
<i>Quello,</i>	<i>Ce, Celui-là, Cela,</i>	That.
<i>Ciò che,</i>	<i>Ce qui, ou Ce que,</i>	That which.
<i>Quanto,</i>	<i>Tout ce que,</i>	All that.

Sono,

* The *n* is doubled to preserve the full sound.

† *La quale, i quali, le quali.*
The same to be observed of *questo, &c.*

<i>Sono,</i>	<i>Ce font,</i>	<i>They are.</i>
<i>E un piacere,</i>	<i>C'est un plaisir,</i>	<i>It is a pleasure.</i>
<i>Tutto,</i>	<i>Tout,</i>	<i>All.</i>
<i>Ogni,</i>	<i>Tout, ou Chaque,</i>	<i>Each.</i>
<i>Ognuno,</i>	<i>Chacun,</i>	<i>Every one.</i>
<i>Qualche,</i>	<i>Quelque,</i>	
<i>Alcuni, Alcune,</i>	<i>Quelques,</i>	
<i>Altri,</i>	<i>Autre,</i>	<i>Other.</i>
<i>Nissuno,</i>	<i>{ Personne, Aucun, }</i>	<i>Nobody, &c.</i>
	<i>{ Nul, Pas un, }</i>	
<i>Il medesimo,</i>	<i>Le même,</i>	<i>The same.</i>

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Il mio, La mia,</i>	<i>Mon, Ma,</i>	<i>My.</i>
<i>Il tuo, La tua,</i>	<i>Ton, Ta,</i>	<i>Thy.</i>
<i>Il suo, La sua,</i>	<i>Son, Sa,</i>	<i>His.</i>
<i>Il nostro, La nostra,</i>	<i>Notre,</i>	<i>Our.</i>
<i>Il vostro, La vostra,</i>	<i>Votre,</i>	<i>Your.</i>
<i>Il loro, La loro,</i>	<i>Leur,</i>	<i>Their.</i>
<i>I miei, Le mie,</i>	<i>Mes,</i>	<i>My.</i>
<i>I tuoi, Le tue,</i>	<i>Tes,</i>	<i>They.</i>
<i>I suoi, le sue,</i>	<i>Ses,</i>	<i>His, &c.</i>
<i>I nostri, Le nostre,</i>	<i>Nos,</i>	<i>Our.</i>
<i>I vostri, Le vostre,</i>	<i>Vos,</i>	<i>Your.</i>
<i>I loro, le loro,</i>	<i>Leurs,</i>	<i>Their.</i>
<i>Il mio,</i>	<i>Le mien,</i>	<i>Mine.</i>
<i>Il tuo,</i>	<i>Le tien,</i>	<i>Thine.</i>
<i>Il suo, &c.</i>	<i>Le sien,</i>	<i>His.</i>

These

These Pronouns are declined as in French.
Example :

N. <i>Mio padre,</i>	Mon pere,	My father.
G. <i>Di mio padre,</i>	De mon pere,	Of my father.
D. <i>A mio padre,</i>	A mon pere,	To my father.
A. <i>Mio padre,</i>	Mon pere,	My father.
V. <i>O mio padre,</i>	O mon pere,	O my father.
Abl. <i>Damio padre,</i>	Demon pere,	From my father.

<i>Vostre Eccellenza,</i>	Votre Excellence,	Your Excellence.
<i>Di vostra Eccellenza,</i>	De votre Excellence,	Of your Excell ^{ce} .
<i>A vostra Eccellenza,</i>	A votre Excellence,	To your Excell ^{ce} .
<i>Vostre Eccellenza,</i>	Votre Excellence,	Your Excellence.
<i>Da vostra Eccellenza,</i>	De votre Excell ^{ce} ,	From your Exc ^{ce} .

CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS,

Are so called, because they are always joined to a Verb. They are as follow :

<i>Mi,</i>	Me,	Myself.
<i>Ti,</i>	Te,	Thyself.
<i>Si,</i>	Se,	Himself.
<i>Gli,</i>	Lui,	Himself.
<i>Le,</i>	Lui,	Herself.
<i>Ne,</i>	En,	Of it, &c.
<i>Ci,</i>	Nous,	Ourselves.
<i>Vi,</i>	Vous,	Yourselves.
<i>Ci, ou Vi,</i>	Y,	At it.
<i>Lo,</i>	Le,	It.
<i>La,</i>	La,	It.
<i>Li, and Gli,</i>	Les, <i>masc.</i>	Them.
<i>Le,</i>	Les, <i>fem.</i>	Them.
<i>Loro,</i>	Leur,	To them.

Example :

Example:

Noi ci crediamo, Nous nous croyons,
We believe ourselves.

Voi vi vedete, &c. Vous vous voyez,
You see yourselves.

The Pronouns, *mi, ti, si, ci, vi*, are changed into *me, te, se, ce, ve*, when accompanied with another particle, and are joined into one word: Ex.

Egli melo rende, &c. Il me le rend,
He returns it to me.

The Pronoun *gli*, lui, him, takes another *e* at the end when accompanied with another particle, and forms one word: Ex.

Io gliene parlerò, Je lui en parlerai,
I shall speak to him of it.

Voi glielo direte, Vous le lui direz,
You will tell him of it.

Gli is always placed before the particle to which it is joined.

In the Infinitive, and Imperative Moods, and in the active Participles, these pronouns are placed after the Verb: they are likewise placed after the Adverbs *voici*, or *voilà*, and form one word. The last *e* of the Infinitive Mood is omitted, when joined to these Pronouns. Ex.

Per vederlo, Pour le voir, To see him.

D

They

They also leave out *en*, when accompanied with a participle active : Ex.

Eccone, *En voilà*, There is some.
Eccoli for the masculine, *Eccole* feminine,
Les voilà, There they are.

The Pronoun *Loro*, *leur*, them, is always placed after the Verb, in all Tenses, and even after all other particles, as in English : Ex.

Voi direte loro, *Vous leur direz*,
You will tell them.

Per darne loro, &c. *Pour leur en donner*,
To give them some.

There, *Y*, which is expressed by *ci*, or *vi*.

In the present instance the Italians follow the same rule as the English, and not as the French: and instead of using the Verb, *Avere*, *Avoir*, To have, they make use of the Verb, *Essere*, *Etre*, to be : Ex. *A Londra c'è* or *v'è di tutto*,

A Londres il a de tout,
At London there is every thing.

Ci, or vi sono bello^e Signore?

Y a-t-il de belles Dames? Are there fine Ladies?

Cene, or Vene sono certamente,

Il y en a certainement, Certainly there are.

There, *Y*, the Adverb of time, is often omitted : Ex. *E un mese*, or, *Un mese fa*,

Il y a un mois, A month ago.

Sono duo anni, or, *Duo anni fa*,

Il y a deux ans. Two years ago.

Sono is used instead of *e*, because in Italian the Verb agrees with its Noun.

The

The general Pronoun, On, They, He, She, We, &c. &c. is expressed by *Si*: Ex.

<i>Si dice,</i>	On dit,	They say.
<i>Si fa,</i>	L'on fait,	They make.
<i>Si crede,</i>	On le croit,	They believe it.
<i>Si vede,</i>	On la voit,	They see it.

Si amano, On les aime, They love them;
and not *Si ama*, for the reason above mentioned.

They do not, *On ne*, is turned by *Non si*. Ex.
Non si pensa, On ne pense pas, They do not think.

On en.	by <i>Sene</i> ,	Ex.
<i>Sene parla,</i>	On en parle,	They speak of it.

On n'en,	By <i>Non sene</i> ,	Ex.
<i>Non sene dice niente,</i>	On n'en dit rien,	
They say nothing about it.		

On se,	By <i>Altri si</i> ,	Ex.
<i>Altri si serve,</i>	On se sert,	They make use of.

The Verb is elegantly turned into the Passive voice, when the Particle *on* is before a Pronoun, and there is no case after the Verb: Ex. On vous estime beaucoup, They esteem you highly; is elegantly turned by, *Voi siete stimata molto*, Vous êtes beaucoup estimée, You are highly esteemed.

On me croit,	They believe me, by
<i>Io sono creduto,</i>	Je suis cru, I am believed.

OF PROPOSITIONS.

En, and Dans, In, is turned into Italian by *in*: Ex. *In me*, En moi, In me.

Nel, Dans le, In the. *Nei*, Dans les.

Nella, Dans la. *Nelle*, Dans les.

Nel mio, Dans mon, In my.

Nei miei, Dans mes. *Nella mia*, Dans ma.

Nelle mie, Dans mes.

Chez, dès, or depuis, At, or since, is expressed by *da*: Ex.

Da mio, Chez moi, At home.

Da quel momento, Des, or depuis ce moment, Since that moment.

Chez le, At the. Dès le, or Depuis le, Since the; they say, *Dal*, *Dai*, *Dalla*, *Dalle*.

Dal mio, Chez mon. *Dai miei*, Chez mes, &c.

Avec, With, is turned by *Con*: Ex.

Con lui, *lei*, *loro*, *te*, *me*, or *tecum* and *mecum*,

Avec lui, elle, eux or elles, toi, moi,

With him, her, them, thee, me.

OF ABBREVIATIONS.

They cut off the last Syllable of the following words:

<i>Grande</i> , Grand, Great.	} they say, {	<i>Gran.</i>
<i>Bello</i> , Beau, Handsome.		<i>Bel.</i>
<i>Quello</i> , Ce, This.		<i>Quel.</i>
<i>Santo</i> , Saint, Holy.		<i>San.</i>

without any apostrophe.

Also

Also such words as have *l, m, n, r*, before the last Vowel, may be abridged without any apostrophe: Ex. *Amabil^e Signorina*

Vogliam^o noi.

Un^o poco.

Parlar^e Toscano.

OF ITALIAN POLITENESS.

To speak Italian with elegance, it is necessary to make use of the third person, as we should speak to a person of title, and not simply *voi*, *vous*, *you*: Ex.

Vossignoria parla bene Italiano,

Vous parlez bien Italien,

You speak Italien well.

Il suo, or il di lei vestito è superbo,

Votre Habit est magnifique,

Your dress is superb.

A SELECTION OF USEFUL AND EASY WORDS.

è,	{ Il est,	} It is.
	{ C'est,	
	{ Est,	
	{ Est-ce ?	
	{ Est-il ?	} Is it ?

e,	Et,	And.
----	-----	------

Un,	Un,	A.
-----	-----	----

Gran,	Grand,	Great,
-------	--------	--------

<i>Buon,</i>	Bon,	Good.
<i>Chi è là?</i>	Qui est là?	Who is there?
<i>A,</i>	à,	At.
<i>Ha,</i>	Il a,	He has.
<i>Va,</i>	Il va,	He goes.
<i>Fu,</i>	Il fut,	He was.
<i>Senti,</i>	Il sentit,	He felt.
<i>Parlò,</i>	Il parla,	He spoke.
<i>Che,</i>	{ Qui, que, quoi, }	} Who, which, &c.
	{ Quel, Quels, }	
	{ Quelle, Quelles, }	
	{ Lequel, }	
	{ Laquelle, }	
	{ Lesquels, }	
	{ Lesquelles, }	
<i>Di,</i>	De,	Of.
<i>Mi,</i>	Me,	Myself.
<i>Ti,</i>	Te,	Thyself.
<i>Si,</i>	Se,	Himself.
<i>Se,</i>	Si,	If, or so.
<i>Si facile,</i>	Si facile,	So easy.
<i>Si tardi,</i>	Si tard,	So late.
<i>Nè,</i>	Ni,	Nor, Neither.
<i>Non,</i>	{ Ne, }	} No.
	{ Pas, }	
	{ Ne pas, }	
	{ Non, }	
	{ Ne point, }	
	{ Point, }	} None, &c.
<i>Un Punto,</i>	Un Point,	
<i>O,</i>	Ou,	Or.
<i>Ove, or D'ove,</i>	Où,	Where.
<i>Donde,</i>	D'où,	From whence.
		<i>Per,</i>

<i>Per,</i>	{ Par, Pour, Pendant,	By. For, <i>prep.</i> While.
<i>Perchè,</i>	{ Pourquoi, Parceque, Car,	Why. Because. For, <i>conj.</i>
<i>Affine,</i>	Afin,	So that,
<i>Affinchè,</i>	Afin que,	To the end that.
<i>In fine,</i>	Enfin,	At length.
<i>Come,</i>	{ Comme, Comment,	As. How.
<i>Troppo,</i>	Trop,	Too much.
<i>Ma,</i>	Mais,	But.
<i>Mai,</i>	Jamais,	Never.
<i>Ancora,</i>	Encore,	Again.
<i>Sovente,</i>	Souvent,	Often.
<i>Volontieri,</i>	Volontiers,	Willingly,
<i>D'accordo,</i>	D'accord,	Agreed.
<i>A fondo,</i>	A fond,	Fully.
<i>In avvenire,</i>	{ A l'avenir, Pour l'avenir, En avenir.	} In future.
<i>Alla lunga,</i>	A la longue,	
<i>Avanti,</i>	{ Avant, Devant, Auparavant,	} Before.
<i>Prima di lei,</i>	Avant elle,	
<i>Del resto,</i>	Du reste,	Besides.
<i>In verita,</i>	En verité,	Indeed.
<i>Quasi.</i>	{ Quasi, Presque,	} Almost.
<i>In effetto,</i>	En effet,	

Verso,

<i>Verso,</i>	{ Vers, Envers,	} Towards.
<i>Verso di me,</i>	Vers moi,	Towards me.
<i>Appena,</i>	A Peine,	Scarce.
<i>A maraviglia,</i>	A merveille,	Wonderfully.
<i>Per esempio,</i>	Par exemple,	For example.
<i>In presenza,</i>	En présence,	In presence.
<i>Saggiamente,</i>	Sagement,	Wisely.
<i>Prudentemente,</i>	Prudemment,	Prudently.
<i>Facilmente,</i>	Facilement,	Easily.
<i>Certo,</i>	Certes,	} Certainly.
<i>Certamente,</i>	Certainement,	
<i>A Condizione,</i>	A Condition,	Upon Condition.
<i>Di sorte che,</i>	De sorte que,	Infomuch that.
<i>In caso che,</i>	En cas que,	In case that.
<i>Al Contrario,</i>	Au contraire,	On the contrary.
<i>Per conseguenza,</i>	Par consequent,	Consequently.
<i>Sopra,</i>	Sur, Dessus, Su,	Upon.
<i>Soprattutto,</i>	Sur-tout,	Above all.
<i>Sotto,</i>	Sous, Dessous,	Under.
<i>Per lo passato.</i>	Pour le passé,	For the past.
<i>Contro, Contra,</i>	Contre,	Against.
<i>Contra di lei,</i>	Contre lui,	Against him.
<i>Subito,</i>	{ Subitement,	} Immediately.
	{ Aussi-tôt,	
	{ D'abord,	
<i>Noi andiamo,</i>	Nous allons,	We go.
<i>Andate via,</i>	Allez-vous-en,	Go along.
<i>Una persona,</i>	Une personne,	A person.
<i>Presto,</i>	{ Preste,	} Quickly.
	{ Prestement,	
	{ Vite, Bientôt,	
	{ Tantôt, Allons,	
		Soon, &c.

<i>Alcuno,</i>	{	Aucun,	Any.
or		Nul,	None.
<i>Nissuno,</i>	{	Pas un,	Not one.
		Personne,	Nobody.
<i>Il tempo,</i>		Le tems,	The Time.
<i>Tanto,</i>	{	Tant,	Much.
		Autant,	As much.
<i>Quanto,</i>		Autant que,	As much as.
<i>In vano,</i>		En vain,	In vain.
<i>Ditempo in tempo,</i>	{	Detems en tems,	{
ou			
<i>Di tanto in tanto,</i>			
<i>Più,</i>	{	Plus,	{
		Davantage,	
<i>Piuttoſto,</i>		Plutôt.	More.
<i>Del vino,</i>		Du vin,	Sooner.
<i>Si Signora,</i>		Oui Madame,	Some Wine.
<i>No Signor,</i>		Non Monſieur,	Yes Madam.
<i>Dunque,</i>		Donc,	No Sir.
<i>Di cui,</i>		Dont,	Then.
<i>Poco,</i>		Peu,	Of whom.
<i>A poco a poco,</i>		Peu à peu,	Little.
<i>Può,</i>		Il peut,	Little by little.
<i>Può eſſere, forſe,</i>		Peut-être,	He can.
			Perhaps.
<i>In faccia,</i>	{	Vis-à-vis,	{
		En face,	
		A l'opposite,	
<i>Quando,</i>		Quand, lorſque,	Facing.
<i>Quanto,</i>		Combien,	When.
			{
			How much.
			How many.
<i>Molto,</i>	{	Très,	{
		Fort,	
		Beaucoup,	
		Bien,	
			Very,
			Very much.

<i>E bene,</i>	C'est bien,	It is well.
<i>Molto bene,</i>	Très bien,	} Very well.
or	ou	
<i>Benissimo,</i>	Fort bien,	} Very much.
<i>Moltissimo,</i>	Très fort,	
<i>Molto male,</i>	{ Très mal,	} Very bad.
or	ou	
<i>Malissimo,</i>	{ Fort mal,	} Very fine.
<i>Molto bello,</i>	{ Très beau,	
or	ou	} Very fine.
<i>Bellissimo,</i>	{ Fort beau,	
<i>Un uomo forte,</i>	Un homme fort,	A strong man.
<i>Benché,</i>	{ Bien que,	} Although,
	{ Quoi que,	
	{ Quand même,	
<i>Così</i>	{ Si,	} Yes,
	{ Auffi,	
	{ Ainfì,	
<i>Addio,</i>	Adieu,	Adieu.
<i>Pure,</i>	{ Auffi,	Also.
	{ Même,	Even.
<i>Nè pure,</i>	Pas même,	Not even.
<i>Il medesimo,</i>	Le même,	The same.
<i>Meglio,</i>	Mieux,	Better.
<i>Peggio,</i>	Pis,	Worse.
<i>Buon giorno,</i>	Bon jour,	Good morning.
<i>Buona sera,</i>	Bon soir,	Good evening.
<i>Buona notte,</i>	Bonne nuit,	Good night.
<i>Feri,</i>	Hier,	Yesterday.
<i>Feri sera,</i>	Hier au soir,	Last night.
<i>Oggi,</i>	Aujourd'hui,	To day.
<i>Dimani,</i>	Demain,	To morrow.

Dopo

<i>Dopo Dimani,</i>	<i>Après Demain,</i>	<i>After tomorrow.</i>
<i>Questa Mattina,</i>	<i>Ce Matin,</i>	<i>This morning.</i>
<i>Questa notte,</i>	<i>Cette nuit,</i>	<i>This night.</i>
<i>Mezzo,</i>	<i>{ Demi,</i>	<i>} Half.</i>
which is pro-	<i>{ Milieu,</i>	
nounced <i>Medzo.</i>	<i>{ Moyen,</i>	
<i>Mezzo di,</i>	<i>} Midi,</i>	<i>Noon.</i>
or		
<i>Mezzo giorno,</i>	<i>{ Minuit,</i>	<i>Midnight.</i>
<i>Mezza notte,</i>	<i>Une fois,</i>	<i>Once.</i>
<i>Una volta,</i>	<i>Deux fois,</i>	<i>Twice.</i>
<i>Due volte,</i>	<i>Plusieurs fois,</i>	<i>Many times.</i>
<i>Più volte,</i>	<i>Quelquefois,</i>	<i>Sometimes.</i>
<i>Qualche volta,</i>	<i>La bonne foi,</i>	<i>Good faith.</i>
<i>La buona fede,</i>	<i>Alors,</i>	<i>Then.</i>
<i>Allora,</i>	<i>{ Puis,</i>	<i>} Since.</i>
<i>Poi,</i>		
<i>Poichè,</i>	<i>Depuis,</i>	<i>Since that.</i>
<i>Da che,</i>	<i>Puisque,</i>	<i>Since the time.</i>
<i>Meno,</i>	<i>Depuis que,</i>	<i>Lefs.</i>
	<i>Moins,</i>	
<i>Almeno,</i>	<i>{ Du moins,</i>	<i>} At least.</i>
<i>Bisogna,</i>	<i>Au moins,</i>	<i>It is necessary.</i>
<i>Dopo,</i>	<i>Il faut,</i>	<i>After.</i>
<i>Dopo di me,</i>	<i>Après,</i>	<i>After me.</i>
<i>Sano, or fino,</i>	<i>Après moi,</i>	<i>Unto.</i>
<i>Tra, or</i>	<i>Jusque,</i>	<i>} Amongst.</i>
<i>Fra,</i>	<i>Entre,</i>	
<i>All' intorno,</i>	<i>Parmi,</i>	<i>About.</i>
<i>Circa,</i>	<i>Autour,</i>	<i>Around.</i>
<i>I contorni,</i>	<i>Environ,</i>	<i>The environs.</i>
	<i>Les environs,</i>	<i>Insieme,</i>

<i>Insieme,</i>	Ensemble,	Together.
<i>Vicino a,</i>	{ Près de,	} Near.
	{ Proche de,	
<i>Lungi da,</i>	Loin de,	Far from.
<i>Piano,</i>	Doucement,	Softly.
<i>In seguito,</i>	{ En suite,	} Afterwards.
	{ Par la suite,	
	{ A la suite,	
<i>Senza,</i>	Sans,	Without.
<i>Senza di loro,</i>	{ Sans eux, <i>masc.</i>	} Without them
	{ Sans elles, <i>fem.</i>	
<i>Dietro di noi,</i>	Derrière nous,	Behind us.
<i>A poco presso,</i>	A peu-près,	Nearly.
<i>Al presente,</i>	{ A présent,	} Now.
	{ Maintenant,	
<i>Cioè,</i>	{ C'est-à-dire,	} That is to say.
	{ Sçavoir,	
<i>Il sapere,</i>	Le sçavoir,	Knowledge.
<i>In luogo di,</i>	{ Au lieu de,	} Instead of.
	{ A la place de,	
<i>A caso,</i>	Par hazard,	By chance.
<i>Dentro,</i>	Dedans,	Within.
<i>Fuori,</i>	{ Dehors,	} out, across, except, &c.
	{ Hors,	
	{ Au travers,	
	{ Excepté,	
	{ A la reserve,	
	{ Hormis,	
<i>Già,</i>	Dejà,	Already.
<i>Oimè!</i>	Hélas!	Alas!
<i>Ah! Oh!</i>	Ah! oh!	Ah! oh!
<i>Qui, or Quà,</i>	Ici,	Here.

Apposta,

<i>Appòsta,</i>	{ Exprès, A dessein,	} On purpose.
<i>Affatto,</i>	{ Tout-à-fait, Du tout,	} Entirely.
<i>Niente affatto,</i>	Rien de tout,	Nothing at all.
<i>Secondo,</i>	{ Selon, Suivant,	} According to.
<i>Ecco,</i>	{ Voici, Voilà,	Here. There.
<i>In niſſuna maniera,</i>	{ Aucunement, Nullement,	} Not at all.
<i>Mentre,</i>	{ En attendant, Tandis que, Pendant que, A meſure que, Lorſque,	} Whilſt. When.
<i>Però,</i>	{ Cependant, Neanmoins, Pourtant,	} However.
<i>Aſſai bene,</i>	Aſſez bien,	Pretty well.
<i>Abbaſtanza,</i>	Aſſez,	Enough.
<i>Baſta,</i>	C'eſt Aſſez.	That's enough.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Of which I shall here give but a general and simple idea, and defer a further explanation to the Second Part of this Grammar.

Andare, *Aller,* *To go.*

I go,—Je vais.

Vado, or *Vo, Vai, Va,* Vanno.*

<i>Che vada, †</i>	<i>Que j'aïlle,</i>	<i>That I may go.</i>
<i>Andrò,</i>	<i>J'irai,</i>	<i>I shall go.</i>
<i>Andrei,</i>	<i>J'irois,</i>	<i>I should go.</i>

Fare, *Faire,* *To do.*

Je fais,—I do.

Faccio, or *Fo, fai, fa: facciamo, fate, fanno.*

<i>Faceva,</i>	<i>Je faisois,</i>	<i>I did.</i>
<i>Che faccia,</i>	<i>Que je fasse.</i>	<i>That I might do.</i>

Sapere,

* The first, and second persons Plural are never irregular: therefore we say, *Noi andiamo, Voi andate*, as, *Noi amiamo, Voi amate*.

† The three first persons of the Subjunctive Mood are alike; for which reason we say, *ch' io vada, che tu vada, ch' egli vada; che noi andiamo, che voi andiate, ch' eglino vadano*.

Conjugate in the same manner all the Subjunctives, even regular, except of the first Conjugation which end in *i*, as, *che ami, che ami, che ami; che amiamo, che amiate, che amino*.

Sapere, *Savoir,* To know.

Je fais,—I know.

So, Sai, fa.

Sappia, *Que je sache,* That I may know.

Saprò, *Je saurai,* I shall know.

*Saprei,** *Je saurois,* I should know.

Volere, *Vouloir,* To be willing.

Je veux,—I will.

Voglio, † vuoi, vuole, vogliamo.

Vorrò-vorrei, ‡ Jevoudrai, voudrois, I will, would.

Tenire, *Tenir,* To hold.

Je tiens,—I hold.

Tengo, tieni, tiene.

Terrò, *Je tiendrai,* I will hold.

E 2

Venire.

* I have not mentioned in this first part the Preter Perfect, being the most difficult, and of the least consequence. The compound may be used in its place, and instead of saying, *Feri io seppi gran cose*, Hier je fus de grandes choses, Yesterday I knew great things; They say, *Feri io ho saputo gran cose*, Hier j'ai su de grandes choses, Yesterday I have known great things.

† This first Person forms the third person Plural, adding *no* to it: as, *voglio, vogliono*, &c. This rule serves also for regular Verbs, of the first, and second Conjugation; as, *io credo, essi credono, io sento essi sentono*. Observe further that this same person forms also the present of the Subjunctive, changing *o* into *a*: as, *Voglio*, Je veux, I will. *Che Voglia*, Que je veuille, That I may be willing.

‡ Remember it is from the Future that the Conditional is formed, by changing *ro* into *rei*.

<i>Venire,</i>	Venir,	To come.
	Je viens,—I come.	
	<i>Vengo, vieni, viene,</i>	
<i>Verrò,</i>	Je viendrai,	I will come.
<i>Dovere,</i>	Devoir,	To owe.
	Je dois,—I owe.	
<i>Debbo, debbi, debbe: dobbiamo; dovrò.</i>		
<i>Vedere,*</i>	Voir.	To see.
<i>Vedrò,</i>	Je verrai,	I shall see.
<i>Vedrei,</i>	Je verrois,	I should see.
<i>Cadere,</i>	Tomber,	To fall.
<i>Cadrò,</i>	Je tomberai,	I shall fall.
<i>Cadrei,</i>	Je tomberois,	I should fall.
Born, Né, Nato, participle of <i>Nascere</i> , naître.		
Persuaded,	Persuadé,	<i>Persuasò,</i> from
<i>Persuadere,</i>	Persuader,	To persuade.
Broken,	Rompu,	<i>Rotto,</i> from
	<i>Rompere,</i> Rompre,	To break.
Baked,	Cuit,	<i>Cotto,</i> from
	<i>Cuocere,</i> Cuir,	To bake.
Read,	Lu,	<i>Letto,</i> from
	<i>Leggere,</i> Lire,	To read.
Spread,	Répandu,	<i>Sparso,</i> from
<i>Spargere,</i>	Répandre,	To spread.
		Immersed,

† Conjugate in like manner all the compounds.

Immersed,	Plongé,	Immerso,	from
<i>Immergere,</i>	Plonger,	To immerse.	

Chosen,	Choïsi,	Scelto,	from
<i>Scegliere,</i>	Choïsir,	To chuse.	

Written,	Ecrit,	Scritto,	from
<i>Scrivere,</i>	Ecrire,	To write.	

Excited,	Ému,	Commoſſo,	from
<i>Commuovere,</i>	Emouvoir,	To excite.	

Composed,	Compoſé,	Compoſto,	from
<i>Componere,</i>	Composer,	To compoſe.	

[Je compoſe,—I compoſe.]

<i>Compongo,</i>	<i>componi,</i>	<i>compone.</i>	
<i>Componiamo,</i>	<i>componete,</i>	<i>compongono.</i>	
<i>Comporrò,</i>	Je compoſerai,	I ſhall compoſe.	
<i>Comporrei,</i>	Je compoſerois,	I ſhould compoſe.	

Drawn,	Tiré,	Tratto,	from
<i>Trarre,</i>	Tirer,	To draw.	

Answered,	Répondu,	Riſpoſto,	from
<i>Riſpondere,</i>	Répondre,	To answer.	

Hidden,	Caché,	Naſcoſto,	from
<i>Naſcondere,</i>	Cacher,	To hide.	

Opened,	Ouvert,	Aperto,	from
<i>Aprire,</i>	Ouvrir,	To open.	

Suffered,	Souffert,	Sofferio,	from
<i>Soffrire,</i>	Souffrir,	To ſuffer.	

Said,	Dit,	Detto,	from
<i>Dire,</i>	Dire,	To ſay.	

Je dis,—I say.

Dico, dici, dice; diciamo, dite, dicono.
Diceva, Je disois. I said.

Finire, Finir, To finish.

Je finis,—I finish.

Finisco, finisci, finisce; Finiamo, finite, finiscono.

Most Verbs in *ire* are conjugated as *Finire*.

SHORT AND USEFUL PHRASES.

*Umilissima serva. Serva sua.**

Votre servante très-humble. Votre servante †
 Your humble servant.

Come sta vosignoria? ‡

Comment vous portez vous?

How do you do?

Bene per servirla,

Bien, pour vous servir,

Very well, at your service.

Ne godo infinitamente,

J'en suis charmé,

I am happy to hear it.

Godo che . . . ho caro di . . .

Je suis charmé que . . . Je suis bien aise de . . .

I am glad that . . .

Favorisca

* Speaking to the masculine change *a* into *o*.

† Speaking to the masculine, we say, Votre serviteur.

‡ Speaking to a Lord, or Lady, they say,
Come sta vostra Eccellenza?

Favorisca sedere, ot seda, or s'accomodi,
 Donnez-vous la peine de vous asseoir,
 Will you be seated?

Non s'incomodi,
 Ne vous dérangez pas,
 Dont disturb yourself.

Mi favorisca,
 Donnez moi s'il vous plait,
 Give me, if you please.

Eccolo, eccola, eccone,
 Le voilà, la voilà, en voilà,
 There it is, There is some.

Basta, Signora, or Madama,
 C'est assez, Madame,
 That is enough, Madam.

La ringrazio, or mille grazie,
 Je vous remercie,
 I thank you.

Non occorre,
 Cela ne vaut pas la peine.
 That is not worth while.

Come ha passato la notte?
 Comment avez vous passé la nuit?
 How have you passed the night?

Non troppo bene,
 Pas trop bien,
 Not very well.

Mene dispiace,
 J'en suis fâché,
 I am sorry for it.

Vos signoria

Vossignoria é ben cortese,
 Vous êtes bien honnête,
 You are very good.

Ella burla,
 Vous vous moquez,
 You joke.

Mi perdoni, Mi scusi,
 Pardonnez moi, Excusez moi,
 Pardon me, Excuse me.

Cosa si dice di nuovo?
 Que dit-on de nouveau?
 What news is there?

Niente affatto,
 Rien du tout,
 Not any thing,

Si dice che,
 On dit que,
 They say that.

Credo di sì,
 Je crois qu'oui,
 I believe so.

Penso di no,
 Je pense que non,
 I think not.

I miei rispetti alla Signora,
 Mes respects à Madame,
 My respect to Mrs. . . .

I miei complimenti al Signor,
 Mes complimens à Monsieur,
 My compliments to Mr. . . .

Ella.

Ella sarà servita,
 Je n'y manquerai pas,
 I will not fail.

Stia bene?
 Vous Portez vous bien?
 Are you well?

Felicissimo giorno,
 Je vous fouhaite le bon jour,
 I wish you a good day.

Felicissima sera,
 Je vous fouhaite le bon soir,
 I wish you a good evening.

Felicissima notte,
 Je vous fouhaite la bonne nuit,
 I wish you a good night.

Let no one judge of this Work until they have read the Second Part: as there must be a beginning to all things; and this is meant to render the Second Part more easy.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

M E T H O D

To acquire a more perfect Knowledge

OF

THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

OF PRONUNCIATION.

IT is almost as difficult, (said a Man of Learning) to explain the true Pronunciation of words, by writing, as it is impossible for a Painter to represent sound by colours. How is it possible to display to the eyes and mind, that which can only be learnt by the ear? Whatever may be the difficulty, I shall here endeavour to give, at least, the most striking rules; and those only which were not mentioned in the First Part of this Grammar, so as not to enlarge it more than is necessary.

REMARKS on the PRONUNCIATION,
to follow what was said respecting it in the
First Part of the Grammar.

CC.

GG.

When two *C* are joined together, the first is pronounced like the second: thus in the word *accorto*, *rusé*, *fly*, the first *C* sounds like *K*, because the second does: read it therefore *akkorto*. When the second *C* is pronounced like *tche* the first is pronounced so likewise:
thus,

thus, let *accento*, accent, accent, be read *atchtchento*, but without affectation.

The same rule may be observed of two G. Example: *Oggi*, Aujourd'hui, Today, is to be read *odgi*. *Aggradevole*, Agréable, Agreeable, is pronounced like the French word *aggraver*.

J.

J at the end of words is used instead of two I, as, *Gli studj*, Les études, The studies. It is also used instead of I, to separate three vowels following each other: as, *Ajuto*, Aide, Assistance, instead of *aiuto*.

The Letter I, when it is either at the beginning, or, middle of a word, is pronounced as in the French word *Baïonette*. Ex.

<i>Jeri</i> ,	Hier,	Yesterday.
<i>Ajuto</i> ,	Aide,	Assistance, &c.

N.

It is true in Italian there are no nasal vowels; nevertheless the letter N has a sound, which I shall call half-nasal, when placed before a Consonant, whether in the same, or, in two different words. Ex.

<i>Convenire</i> ,	Convenir,	To agree,
<i>Conversare</i> ,	Converser,	To converse,
<i>Con piacere</i> ,	Avec plaisir,	With pleasure,
<i>In fuoco</i> ,	En feu,	In fire, &c.

are sounded as the French words *convenir*, *converser*. Therefore *con piacere*, is pronounced very different to *con ardore*; *in fuoco*, very different to *in amore*; where a certain connection

nection must be observed between the *n* and the following vowel.

The final *n*, followed by a consonant, is also pronounced in a semi-nasal tone, in words which are contracted; and it is sounded as in the French words which answer to it. Ex.

Un, Gran, Buon, Union, Garzon, &c.
and by this suspension of the voice, which the semi-nasal tone expresses, we know that the sentence is not finished.

O.

O has often the sound of *ou*, particularly when there is an *n* in the latin word, which answers to it: as, *Molto* (*multum*), *Beaucoup*, *Much*. *Dolce* (*dulcis*), *Doux*, *Sweet*. *Volto* (*Vultus*), *Visage*, *Face*. In order to preserve the etymology in the pronunciation. But the *o* is sounded strong in the word *volto*, *tourné*, *turned*, which is derived from the latin Verb *volvo*, &c. except *dolore*, *amore*, and all the other words in *ore*, to prevent their having exactly the same sound, as the Latin, which are written the same.

S.

The simple *s*, between two Vowels, has the sound of the French *z*: that is to say, as it is pronounced in the French word *élision*.

Ex.	<i>Gelosia,</i>	<i>Jalousie,</i>	<i>Jealousy.</i>
	<i>Bisogna,</i>	<i>Il faut,</i>	<i>It is necessary.</i>
	<i>Difesa,</i>	<i>Défence,</i>	<i>Defence, &c.</i>
			except

except in compound words, where the *s* preserves its true pronounciation: Ex.

Dicessi, On dit, They say, instead of
Si dice, which is pronounc'd *dicesse*.

Z.

Z is generally pronounc'd like *ts*; but sometimes like *ds*: as in *Gazzetta*, *Gazette*, *Newspaper*. And in all French words began by *z*: as, *Zona*, *zelo*, *zero*, *zizzania*, *zodiaco*. Also, *Mezzo milieu*, *Moyen*, *demi*, *Half*.

<i>Zio</i> ,	<i>Oncle</i> ,	<i>Uncle</i> .
<i>Gozzo</i> ,	<i>Gosier</i> ,	<i>Throat</i> .
<i>Rozzo</i> ,	<i>Grossier</i> ,	<i>Coarse</i> .
<i>Gonzo</i> ,	<i>Un homme simple</i> ,	<i>A plain Man</i> .
<i>Garzone</i> ,	<i>Un Garcon</i> ,	<i>A Boy</i> .
<i>Battezzare</i> ,	<i>Baptiser</i> ,	<i>To Baptize</i> .

and almost in all Italian Verbs written with a Z.

H.

Q.

I have not mentioned *H*, because it is a letter which has no sound of itself: neither has *Q*, which may be called half a letter, as it has no sound unless joined to *U*.

H does not sound like *acc*, nor *Q* *con*, as some Grammarians have erroneously maintained: for instance, how would you pronounce the word *qui*, *ici*, here, if the *Q* made *con*, and the *U* *ou*? It would then be *conoui*, which would be wrong, because it is pronounced *coui* short like the English word quick.

F

Qu.

*Qu.**Gu.*

Observe that *qu* and *gu* with the following Vowel make but one Syllable. Ex. *Quando*, Quand, When, is pronounced as quarrel in English: *Quercia*, Chêne, Oak, as question: *Guerra*, Guerre, War, as language: *Guida*, Guide, Guide, like to languish.

*Ci.**Gi.**Uo.*

There are also other words where two Vowels make but one syllable; and though both have their sound, they have notwithstanding, in their right pronounciation, a kind of connection one with the other: They are 1st. the syllables *ci*, or *gi*, followed by a Vowel: as, *Francia*, La France, France.
Ragione, Raison, Reason, &c.
 Except *Fiducia*, *Scienza*, &c. where both the Vowels must be sounded distinctly, which make two syllables in the origin of the Latin word.

2^o. The letter *n* followed by *o*, as

Buono, Bon, Good.

Uomo, Homme, Man.

Figliuolo, Fils, Son.

Cuore, Cœur, Heart.

The conversation of a good Master will make you sensible of this delicacy of pronounciation.

Gl.

Is pronounced as *ill* in the French word Brilliant; but the syllable *gli* in the word
negligenza,

negligenza, and its derivatives is pronounced as in the French word *negligence*; also,

Geroglifico, *Hiéroglifique*, *Hieroglyphic*.

Anglicano, *Anglican*, *Anglican*.

Anglicismo, *Anglicisme*, *Anglicism*.

Gl'.

The Apostrophe placed instead of the Vowel when the following word begins with a Vowel; signifies that it is to be joined with ease; as, *gl'Inglefi*, *gl'Italiani*, &c.

The same rule is to be observed, when *gli* comes before a Vowel, without an apostrophe, as, *gli amori*, *les amours*, the loves.
gli occhi, *les yeux*, the eyes, &c.

Every Vowel has two sounds, one soft, when it is followed by a single Consonant; the other stronger, when it is followed by two Consonants. Example:

<i>Caro</i> ,	cher,	dear.
<i>Carro</i> ,	chariot,	chariot.
<i>Pena</i> ,	peine,	trouble.
<i>Penna</i> ,	plume,	pen.
<i>Vile</i> ,	vile,	vile.
<i>Ville</i> ,	des villages,	villages.
<i>Colezione</i> ,	le déjeûner,	breakfast.
<i>Collezione</i> ,	collection,	collection.
<i>Bruto</i> ,	brute,	brute.
<i>Brutto</i>	laid,	ugly.

To pronounce these words with propriety, great care must be taken to sound the double consonants.

ACCESSARIES,

Concerning the Formation of Words.

Words in *a*.

Nouns terminated in *ance* in French *
end in *anza* in Italian.

Those in <i>ence</i> ,	<i>enza</i> .	<i>ure</i> ,	<i>ura</i> .
<i>ogne</i> ,	<i>ogna</i> .	<i>agne</i> ,	<i>agna</i> .
<i>ie</i> ,	<i>ia</i> .	<i>té</i> ,	<i>tà</i> .

Words in *e*.

Those in <i>ant</i> ,	<i>ante</i> .	<i>ison</i> ,	<i>gione</i> .
<i>ent</i> , <i>adj.</i>	<i>ente</i> .	<i>ont</i> ,	<i>onte</i> .
<i>al</i> ,	<i>ale</i> .	<i>ois</i> , †	<i>ese</i> .
<i>ier</i> ,	<i>iere</i> , or <i>iro</i> .	<i>eur</i> ,	<i>ore</i> .
<i>ulier</i> ,	<i>olare</i> .	<i>ude</i> ,	<i>udine</i> .
<i>on</i> ,	<i>one</i> .		

Words in *o*.

Those in <i>age</i> ,	<i>aggio</i> .	<i>ique</i> ,	<i>ico</i> .
<i>n</i> ,	<i>ino</i> .	<i>if</i> ,	<i>ivo</i> .
<i>ain</i> , <i>ien</i> ,	<i>ano</i> .	<i>c</i> ,	<i>co</i> .
<i>aire</i> ,	<i>ario</i> ,	<i>ent</i> ,	<i>ento</i> .
<i>eau</i> ,	<i>ello</i> .	<i>cès</i> , <i>ès</i> ,	<i>cesso</i> , <i>esso</i> .
<i>eux</i> ,	<i>oso</i> ,	<i>ours</i> ,	<i>orso</i> .

I shall not here give any examples to these general rules; but beg the Reader will refer to page 4 and 5 of the First Part of this Grammar, to refresh the memory.

OBSERVATIONS.

* *Ania* in Latin.

† Names of Nations.

OBSERVATIONS

For those who understand Latin.

The ablative case in Latin, generally forms the nominative of the Italian; as, *pane*, *vino*, *carne*, &c.

The ablative in *i* is changed into *e*: as, *facile*, *breve*, *utile*, &c.

The ablative in *u* is changed into *o*; as, *senso*, from *sensu*, &c.

Neuter Nouns change their terminations into *o*; as, *tempo*, from *tempus*; *capo*, from *caput*, &c.

Neuter Nouns ending in *N*, leave out the *N* in Italian, as *nomen*, *nome*; *flumen*, *fiume*; *examen*, *esame*, &c.

The greatest part of the Latin Infinitives, particularly of the second and third Conjugations, make the Italian Infinitives: as, *Amare*, *Credere*, *Dolere*, *Tenere*, *Solere*, *Leggere*, *Sentire*, *Venire*, *Dormire*, &c. and further, they preserve for the most part the same accent.

ACCESSARIES,

Respecting Italian Spelling.

The syllable *ti*, which is in French pronounced *fi*, is in Italian changed into *zi*, in the words *portion*, *devotion*, &c. but not in the words *ingratitude*, *digestion*, &c.

ŷ is changed into *gi* without founding the *i* too strongly; as,

Giardino, *Jardin*, *Garden*.

Giurare, *Jurer*, *To swear, &c.*

Two *L* are expressed by *gli*, as *Famiglia*, *Famille*, *Familly*, &c.

L preceded by *b*, *f*, or *p*, is changed into *i*: as,

Biasimare, *Blâmer*, *To blame*.

Fiamma, *Flamme*, *Flame*.

Piano, *Plan*, *Plan*.

But *cl* is turned into *chi*, to avoid the harsh sound of *tchi*, as *chiaro*, *clair*, *clear*. &c.

X is changed into *s*, which is doubled in the words where the French sound *x* like *cs*: such as, *maxime*, *Aléxandre*, *sexe*, &c. *massima*, *Alessandro*, *sesto*, which are pronounced very different to *exil*, *example*, *existence*, *esilio*, *esempio*, *esistenza*, &c.

When two different consonants are placed between two Vowels, whether in French, or Latin; the first is sounded as the second:

Ex. *Eccetto*, *excepté*, *except.* *

attitudine, *aptitude*, *aptitude*.

amministrare, *administrer*, *to administer*.

assenza, *absence*, *absence*.

abbellire, *embellir*, *to embellish*.

According to this principle, *collection*, would be *collezzione*, because *t* is changed into *z*: but

* The *x* is no longer changed into *s*, by another rule.

but as *z* has the strength and value of a double consonant, it is spelt with one *z* only. Ex.

Collezione, Collection, Collection.
Protezione, Protection, Protection, &c.

When three or four consonants follow each other, the first is omitted; because the harmony of the Italian language will not admit of a multiplicity of consonants: thus; they say,

Astinenza, instead of,
Abstinenza, Abstinence, Abstinence.
Circostanza, Circumstance, Circumstance,
Costruzione, Construction, Construction.
Trascrivere, Transcrire, To transcribe, &c.

There are no words in Italian beginning with *b*, except, *Ho*, *kai*, *ha*, I have, thou hast, he has,

hanno, ils ont, they have.

but the *H* is never aspirated.

Pb is sounded like *f*, because in Italian they write as they speak. Ex.

Filosofo, Philosophe, Philosopher, &c.

When a word begins with *e* in French, followed by an *s*, or an *x*, with another consonant, in Italian the *e* is omitted.

Ex. *Spirito*, Esprit, Spirit.

Stravagante, Extravagant, Extravagant,

The monosyllables *re*, and *de*, at the beginning of a word, make *ri*, and *di*: Ex.

rifare, refaire, to do over again.
dichiarare, déclarer, to declare.

V is changed into *P*: Ex.

sapere, savoir, to know.

In

In such words as answer to the French or Latin, *B* is changed into *V*: as, *tabula*, *tavola*; *fabula*, *favola*; *habere*, *avere*; *scribere*, *scrivere*; *laborare*, *lavorare*; *gubernare*, *governare*; *probare*, *provare*; *ibi*, *ivi*; *trabs*, *trave*.

The Diphthongs *ou*, and *eu*, make *o*: Ex.
Fornello, *Fourneau*, a Stove.
Autore, *Auteur*, an Author, &c.

The Letter *s* marks the negative in Italian,
 as, *Fortunato*, *Fortuné*, *Fortunate*:
Sfortunato, *Infortuné*, *Unfortunate*, &c.

DEFINITE ARTICLES.

Masculine Singular.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Abl.
<i>Il libro</i> ,	<i>del</i> ,	<i>al</i> ,	<i>dal</i> .
<i>Le livre</i> ,	<i>du</i> ,	<i>au</i> ,	<i>du or par le</i> .
The book,	of the,	to the,	from the.

Plural.

<i>I libri</i> ,	<i>dei or de</i> ,	<i>ai or a</i> ,	<i>dai or da</i> .
<i>Les livres</i> ,	<i>des</i> ,	<i>aux</i> ,	<i>des or par les</i> .
The books,	of the,	to the,	from the.

Singular.

<i>Lo * spirito</i> ,	<i>dello</i> ,	<i>allo</i> ,	<i>dallo</i> .
<i>L'esprit</i> ,	<i>de l'</i> ,	<i>à l'</i> ,	<i>de or par l'</i>
The spirit,	of the,	to the,	from the.

Plural.

* Observe *Lo* instead of *Il*, to avoid three consonants following each other. *Lo* is employed before all masculine Nouns which begin with an *s*, followed by any other consonant; and before those which begin with a Vowel; but the *o* is omitted as *l'amore*, *l'amour*, love.

Plural.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Abl.
<i>Gli * spiriti,</i>	<i>degli,</i>	<i>agli,</i>	<i>dagli.</i>
<i>Les esprits,</i>	<i>des,</i>	<i>aux,</i>	<i>des.</i>
<i>The spirits,</i>	<i>of the,</i>	<i>to the,</i>	<i>from the.</i>

<i>L'amore,</i>	<i>dell'</i>	<i>all'</i>	<i>dall'.</i>
<i>Gli amore.</i>	<i>degli,</i>	<i>agli,</i>	<i>dagli.</i>
<i>G'Ingleſi,</i>	<i>degl',</i>	<i>agl'</i>	<i>dagl'</i>

Feminine.

<i>La dama,</i>	<i>della,</i>	<i>alla,</i>	<i>dalla.</i>
<i>Le dame,</i>	<i>delle,</i>	<i>alle,</i>	<i>dalle.</i>
<i>L' anima,</i>	<i>dell',</i>	<i>all',</i>	<i>dall'.</i>
<i>Le anime,</i>	<i>delle,</i>	<i>alle,</i>	<i>dalle.</i>
<i>L' elifioni,</i>	<i>dell',</i>	<i>all',</i>	<i>dall'.</i>

Indefinitive Articles, or Prepositions.

<i>Di,</i>	<i>a,</i>	<i>da,</i>
<i>De,</i>	<i>à,</i>	<i>de or par,</i>
<i>Of,</i>	<i>to,</i>	<i>from.</i>

Before a Vowel they apostrophe only the Genetive case, to distinguish it from the Ablative.

They

* *Gli*, plural of *lo*, is only apostrophed before *i*: as, *G' Ingleſi*, les Anglais, The English, and *le*, plural of *la*, only before *e*, as, *l' eccezioni*, les exceptions, the exceptions; except some indeclinable Nouns, as, *le età*, les âges, the ages; *le effigie*, les effigies, the effigies; to distinguish them from the singular which has the same termination.

They say *ad* instead of *a*, to avoid the hiatus. Ex.

d'Antonio, ad Antonio, da Antonio, &c.

The Preposition *a*, is often expressed by *da*, before a Verb, as,

Datemi da leggere,
Donnez moi à lire,
Give me something to read.

Casa da vendere,
Maison à vendre,
A House to sell, &c.

OF NOUNS.

All Nouns in the Italian Language end with a Vowel, which may be cut off after the letters, *l, m, n, r.*

There are but the few following words, which end in Consonants : viz. *il, del, al, dal.*
con, avec, with. non, ne pas, not.
per, pour or par, for or by.
in, en or dans, in.

The termination of Nouns shews whether they are Masculine, or Feminine; Singular, or Plural.

Nouns terminated in *o* are Masculine : except, *la mano, la main, the hand* : but all make their Plural in *i*, as,

<i>Il Libro,</i>	le Livre,	the Book.
<i>I Libri,</i>	les Livres,	the Books.

except:

except some which more elegantly end in *n*,
with the Feminine Article: as,

<i>L'osso, le ossa,</i>	les os,	the bones.
<i>Braccio, le braccia,</i>	les bras,	the arms.
<i>Il pomo, le poma,</i>	les pommes,	the apples.
<i>Il membro, le membra,</i>	les membres,	the limbs.
<i>Il labbro, le labbra,</i>	les levres,	the lips.
<i>Il legno, le legna,</i>	les bois,	the woods.
<i>Il ciglio, le ciglia,</i>	les sourcils,	the eye-brows.
<i>Il corno, le corna,</i>	les cornes,	the horns, &c.

This is for the most part to preserve the
etymology of the Latin.

Nouns ending in *a* are Feminine, and make
their Plural in *e*: as,

La terra, la terre, the earth,
except: *Il papa, il profeta, il patriarca, il poeta,*
il tema, il problema, il pianeta, il clima, &c.
to preserve further the etymology of the Latin:
which are all Masculine, and make their Plural
in *i*: as, *i papi, i profeti, &c.*

All Nouns ending in *e* Singular, make their
Plural in *i*, whether Masculine, or Feminine: as,

<i>Il padre, i padri,</i>	les pères,	the fathers.
<i>La madre, le madri,</i>	les mères,	the mothers.
<i>Amabile, Amabili,</i>	aimables,	amiable, &c.

All Nouns Adjectives in *e*, are of both
genders, and make *i* in the Plural; for which
reason they say,

<i>Un Cavaliere prudente,</i>	<i>Una Dama prudente.</i>
<i>Due Cavalieri prudenti,</i>	<i>Due Dame prudenti.</i>

It is needless to say, the Adjective agrees
with the Substantive; it is the same in all
languages,

languages, except the English: therefore the Italians say,

Un Milordo virtuoso,
Una Miledi virtuosa, &c.

Nouns terminated in *ca*, or *ga*, take an *h* in the Plural, to preserve the pronunciation of the Singular, as,

Amica, Amiche, Amies, Friends.
Maga, Maghe, des Magiciennes, Magicians, &c.

Nouns ending in *co*, and *go*, of two Syllables take an *h* in the Plural: as,

Fuoco, fuochi, des feux, fires,
Luogo, luoghi, des lieux, places.
 except, *porco*, which makes *porci*, and *Greco*,
Greci

Other Nouns of more than two syllables, generally take no *h* in the Plural: as,
Nemico, Nemici, des Ennemis, Enemies, &c.

Nouns terminated in *io*, making but one syllable, form their Plural by cutting off the *o*: as, *Occhio, occhi,* les yeux, the eyes.

Foglio, fogli, des feuillets, leaves of a Book, &c.
 the same is to be observed of *cio*, and *gio*; as,
baccio, bacci, des baisers, kisses.
paggio, paggi, des pages, pages, &c.

When those two Letters *io* make two syllables, the *o* is changed into *i*: as, *studio, studii*, or *studj*, les études, studies.
Tempio, tempj, les temples, the temples.
Principio, Principj, les principes,
 the principles, &c.

Nouns

Nouns terminated in *cia*, and *gia*, may omit the *i* in the Plural as unnecessary: Ex.

Lancia, lance, les lances, lances.
Guancia, guance les joues, the cheeks, &c.

But if *cia*, and *gia*, make two syllables, the *i* must be used in the Plural, as, *bugia* makes *bugie*, and not *buge*, *menzonges*, *stories*, &c.

Nouns with a grave accent (which is the only one used in Italian) do not change their terminations in the Plural, as, *la città*, *le città*; *il lunedì*, *i lunedì*; *la virtù*, *le virtù*, and all others in *tà*, *i*, and *ù*.

There are still some more indeclinable, as
il Re, *i Re*, les Rois, the Kings.

La specie, *le specie*, les espaces, the species.

La superficie, *le superficie*, la surface,
 the surface.

L'effigie, *le effigie*, les effegies, the effigies, &c.

It is the Article that distinguishes the number, whether Singular, or Plural.

COMPARATIVES.

The comparatives are formed by the words,
più, plus, more; *meno*, moins, less;
meglio, mieux, better.

The following word *que*, than, is expressed by the Genitive Article when it is before a Pronoun, or a Noun Substantive not preceded by another. Ex.

Più bella del sole, Plus belle que le soleil,
 Handsomer than the sun.

G

La

La Signora Viscontessa è molto meglio istruita
DI tante altre,

Madame la Vicomtesse est beaucoup mieux
 instruite QUE bien d'autres.

The Viscountess is much better instructed
 THAN many others.

On the contrary the conjunction *que*, than,
 is expressed by *che*, between two Nouns Sub-
 stantives, or proper Names; and also before
 a Verb, an Adverb, or an Adjective; as,

E meglio tardi CHE mai,
 Il vaut mieux tard QUE jamais,
 It is better late THAN never.

Mi piace meglio l'Inghilterra CHE la Francia,
 J'aime mieux l'Angleterre QUE la France,
 I like England better THAN France.

Mi gradisce meno il color bianco CHE 'l nero,
 J'aime moins la couleur blanche QUE la noire,
 I like white less THAN black.

Scrivo più CHE non parlo.
 J'écris plus QUE je ne parle.
 I write more THAN I speak.

There are also some comparative Nouns in
 ore: as,

Maggiore, plus grand, greater;
 or *più grande:*

Minore, plus petit, less;
 or *più piccolo.*

Migliore, meilleur, better.

Peggioré, pire, worse: Ex.

La

*La mia maggior sollecitudine è di esserle
aggradevole e riconoscente.*

Mon plus grand soin est de vous être
agréable et reconnoissant.

My greatest care is to be agreeable and
grateful to you.

Plus de, is also expressed by *maggiore*, when
it signifies plus grand; and moins de, by
minore: Ex.

*Bisogna parlare con maggior coraggio e con
minor timidità.*

Il faut parler avec plus de courage et moins
de timidité.

You must speak with greater courage and
less timidity.

When plus de, signifies number, they say
maggior copia, or *numero*: and moins de
minor copia: Ex.

Bisognerebbe aver maggior, o minor copia di libri.
Il faudroit avoir plus de livres, ou moins de livres,
You should have more or less books.

Le plus, signifying davantage, is expressed
by *maggiormente*, Ex.

*Io sono sempre occupato, Eccellenza, a pensare
come stimarla maggiormente, e maggiormente
piacerle.*

Je suis toujours occupé, Miledy, à penser
comment vous estimer le plus, et vous plaire
davantage.

I am always employed, my Lady, in
considering how to esteem and please you
most.

The comparisons of equality are rendered by *così*, and *come* : or by *tanto*, and *quanto* ; or by *quanto* alone : Ex.

Vossignoria è così benefica, come leggiadra.

Vous êtes aussi bienfaisant, que vous êtes jolie.

You are as beneficent as you are pretty.

Non potrei mai arrivare a far per Lei tanto, quanto merita, or, a far per Lei quanto merita.

Je ne pourrais jamais arriver à faire pour vous autant que vous méritez.

I could never do so much for you as you deserve.

SUPERLATIVES.

The Italians form their Superlative, according to the analogy of the Latin, by changing the last Vowel of the positive into *issimo* : Ex.

dotta, dottissimo, très ou fort savant, very wise.

dotta, dottissima, très ou fort savante, very wise.

If the Superlative is not expressed by *très*, or *fort*, they do not make use of *issimo* : Ex.

La più bella delle Donne,

La plus belle des Femmes,

The handsomest of Women,

and not, La bellissima.

ADVERBS.

Noun adjectives of the Feminine gender, are formed into Adverbs by the addition of *mente* : Ex.

dotta,

dotta, dottamente, doctement, learnedly.
Costante, costantemente, constamment,
constantly, &c.

If the Adjective is terminated in *le*, they cut off the *e*: thus,

fedele makes *fedelmente, fidèlement, faithfully, &c.*

By changing the last letter of Nouns Adjectives, into *issimamente*, they form Superlative Adverbs: as from *dotto, savant, wise*, they make *dottissimamente, très-savamment, very wisely*. From *prudente, prudent, prudent*, *prudentissimamente, or molto prudentemente*, to avoid making the Superlative too long.

The greatest part of Italian Nouns form others of themselves which augment or diminish the signification according to their different terminations, these are called Augmentatives and Diminutives.

AUGMENTATIVES.

The termination *one*, serves to shew something magnificent, or great: as,

Un Palazzone, Un palais magnifique,

A magnificent Palace.

Un Capellone, Un grand Chapeau,

A great Hat.

Un portone, Une grande porte, A large door, &c.

Augmentatives ending in *one*, are always of the Masculine gender, although derived from Feminine Nouns: as, *portone*, comes from *porta, &c.*

From hence it is to be observed, that Augmentatives are formed by changing the last letter of the positive into *one*: into *uccio*, or *accio*, to express contempt: into *ino* to diminish, as we shall see.

Uccio is used to express a simple contempt: as, *Un Cappelluccio*, *Un chapeau de bas prix*,
A cheap hat, &c.

Accio is used to express an absolute contempt: as, *Un Cappellaccio*, *Un vilain chapeau*,
A nasty hat, &c.

DIMINUTIVES.

Diminutives are generally terminated in *ino*, *etto*, or *ello*, for something little, pretty, and caressing: as, *Cappellino*, *Un petit chapeau*,
A little hat.

Ab, Baroncello! *Ah, petit coquin!*
Ah, little Rogue!

Ab, furbetto! *Ah, petit frippon!*
Ah, little knave!

and for the Feminine they change *o*, into *a*: as,
Ah, furbetta! *Ah, petite fripponne!*
Ah, little knave!

They say also to express compassion;

Poverino! poveretto! poverello!

Pauvre homme! Poor Man!

For Nouns of quality, they say,

Signor Contino, *Signora Contesina*,
the Son and Daughter of a Count;
and the same with other Names of quality.

The

The Italian Diminutives express in a wonderful manner, affection and tenderness: Ex.

Ah, Carino! Que tu m'es cher!

How dear you are to me!

Teresina mia! Ma petite Thérèse!

My little Theresia!

Corino mio! Mon petite cœur! My little heart!

Sei pur bellina! Que tu es belle!

How handsome you are!

Sposina cara! Ma chère petite Epouse!

My dear little Wife!

And a thousand other graceful Diminutives dictated by affection.

V E R B S.

The Infinitive Mood is the first thing to be observed in Verbs. It is the foundation, and the root of all the Tenses.

In Italian Verbs may be conjugated without the personal Pronouns, as in Latin, because the termination shews the number, and person; which is not so in French, nor in English.

Observe that the first person of the Indicative Mood, Imperfect Tense, may be *amavo*, instead of *amava*, *j'aimois*, I loved: *ero* instead of *era*, *j'étois*, I was: and the same in all the Verbs. Consult your ear and the sense.

A GENERAL

A GENERAL TABLE OF VERBS.

Infinitives.

<i>Amare,</i>	<i>Aimer,</i>	To love.
<i>Credere,</i>	<i>Croire,</i>	To believe.
<i>Sentire,</i>	<i>Sentir,</i>	To feel.

Active Participles.

<i>Amando,</i>	<i>Aimant,</i>	Loving.
<i>Credendo,</i>	<i>Croyant,</i>	Believing.
<i>Sentendo,</i>	<i>Sentant,</i>	Feeling.

Passive Participles.

<i>Amato,</i>	<i>Aimé,</i>	Loved.
<i>Creduto,</i>	<i>Cru,</i>	Believed.
<i>Sentito,</i>	<i>Senti,</i>	Felt.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT.

	Sing.				Plu.	
<i>Am-</i>	<i>o,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>a,</i>	} <i>iamo,</i>	<i>ate,</i>	<i>ano,</i>
<i>Cred-</i>	<i>o,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>e,</i>		<i>ete,</i>	<i>ono.</i>
<i>Sent-</i>	<i>o,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>e,</i>		<i>ito,</i>	<i>ono.</i>

IMPERFECT.

<i>Ama-</i>	} <i>va,</i>	<i>vi,</i>	<i>va,</i>	<i>vamo,</i>	<i>vate,</i>	<i>vano.</i>
<i>Crede-</i>						
<i>Santi-</i>						

PERFECT.

<i>Ama-</i>	} <i>i,</i>	<i>sti,</i>	<i>amò,</i>	} <i>mmo,</i>	<i>fe,</i>	<i>rono.</i>
<i>Crede-</i>			<i>credè,</i>			
<i>Senti-</i>			<i>sentì,</i>			

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

Sing.

Plu.

Ame- Crede- Senti-	{	ra,	rai,	rà,		remo,	rete,	ranna.
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CONDITIONAL.

Ame- Crede- Senti-	{	rei, resti, rebbe, remmo, reste, rebbero.
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Imperative Mood.

Am-	a,	i,	iamo,	ate,	ino.
Cred-	i,	a,	iamo,	ete,	ano.
Sent-	i,	a,	iamo,	ite,	ano.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT.

Am-	i,	i,	i,	{	iamo,	{	ino.
Cred-	a,	a,	a,				ano.
Sent-	a,	a,	a,				ano.

IMPERFECT.

Ama- Crede- Senti-	{	ssi,	ssi,	sse,	ssimo,	sse,	ssemo.
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All the other Tenses are composed of the two auxiliary Verbs, *avere*, and *essere*; with the Participles.

In the active Participles also, they say: in *amare*, *nelle' amare*, *con amare*, *coll' amare*, instead of *amando*; and the same in all the other Verbs.

USEFUL

USEFUL REMARKS

On the Conjugation of Verbs.

By changing the *o*, of *amo*, into *i*, we have the Subjunctive *io ami*, *tu ami*, *essa ami*, &c.

By changing the *o*, of *credo*, and *sento*, into *a*, we have the Subjunctive *creda*, *senta*, for the three persons Singular: They may notwithstanding change *a* into *i* for the second; and say, *tu credi*, *tu senti*: also in the auxiliary Verbs: *tu abbi*, *tu sii*, instead of, *tu abbia*, *tu sia*.

Taking away *re* of the Infinitive, we have the third person of the present Tense, Indicative Mood: as, *ama-re* makes *ama*; *crede-re* makes *crede*, and also *sente*; for *credere*, *sentire*, are always conjugated alike.

The third person Singular forms the third person Plural, by the addition of *no*, or *ro*: as, *egli ama*, *eglino amano*; *amava*, *amavano*; *amerà*, *ameranno*:* and *ro*, for the Imperfect, and the conditional: *egli amasse*, *eglino amassero*; *amerebbe*, *amerebbero*; except, *io credo*, and *io sento*, first persons Singular, which form their third Plural: as, *credo-no*, *sento-no*; and the same with the other Verbs in *ere* and *ire*.

Observe that in prose, they lengthen, by one

* They double the *n*, on account of the accent, which has no place in the middle of words.

one syllable, the third person Plural of the Perfect Tense; and say,

amarono, crederono, sentirono.

ils aimerent, ils crurent, ils sentirent.

they loved, they believed, they felt.

Great care must be taken to found the accent on the third person Singular, of the Perfect Tense; *amà, credè, sentì,*

il aima, il crut, il sentit,

he loved, he believed, he felt;

to avoid the ambiguity of

amo, j'aime, I love,

crede, il croit, he believes.

senti, tu sens, thou feelest.

The first person Plural is always terminated in *iamo*, for the Present Tense of the Indicative, the Imperative, and the Subjunctive Moods; as, *amiamo, crediamo, sentiamo*; and in *mo* for all the other Tenses.

Pay great attention to the sounding of one *m* only, in the Future Tense: *ameremo, crederemo, sentiremo*, lest you should mistake it for the Conditional, which is written with two *m*: as, *ameremmo, crederemmo, sentiremmo*. You must accustom yourself to observe this difference in the Pronunciation.

By changing *re*, of the Infinitive into *te*, we have the second person Plural, of the Present Tense, Indicative and Imperative Moods, to all the Verbs, except *essere, être*, to be; which makes *voi siete, vous êtes*, you are:

Ex. *ama^{re}te, crede^{re}te, senti^{re}te.*

By placing an *s* before it, and saying *siete*, we have

have the Perfect Tense of the Indicative, and the Imperfect of the Subjunctive Mood, without any exception: as,

Voi amaste, *Vous aimâtes,* You loved.
*Che voi amaste,** *Que vous aimassiez,*
 That you might love.

OBSERVATIONS

On the Government of Verbs.

Passive Verbs, Verbs of motion, and some others accompanied by a Participle, require after them the Ablative case. Ex.

V. S. o, Ella è stimata da tutto Londra,
Vous êtes estimée de tout Londres,
 You are esteemed by all London.

Io sono favorito dalla Fortuna,
Je suis favorisé de la Fortune,
 I am favored by Fortune.

Questa grazia mi fu mandata dal Cielo,
C'est une grace qui m'a été envoyée du Ciel,
 It is a favor sent me from Heaven.

Non mi allontanerò mai dall'Inghilterra,
Je ne m'éloignerai jamais de l'Angleterre,
 I shall never absent myself from England.

Io ho ottenuto da lei una permissione di grand' onore e vantaggio per me.
J'ai obtenu de vous une permission très-honorable, et très-utile pour moi.
 I have obtained a permission of great advantage and honour to me.

Vengo

* Here are two *amaste*. The Italian Language, though so abounding and rich in words, is defective here; it could not be altered without meeting some other obstacle.

Vengo da Roma, &c.

Je viens de Rome, &c.

I come from Rome, &c.

On the contrary Verbs of rest, require the Genitive. Ex.

Sono della gran Città de Milan,

Je suis de la grande Ville de Milan.

I am of the great City of Milan.

as well as many other Verbs: which are,

<i>Ornare,</i>	Orner,	To adorn.
<i>Caricare,</i>	Charger,	To charge.
<i>Vestirsi,</i>	Se vêtir,	To dress oneself.
<i>Provvedere,</i>	Se pourvoir,	To provide oneself.
<i>Consolarsi,</i>	Se consoler,	To console oneself.
<i>Dolersi,</i>	Se plaindre,	To pity oneself.
<i>Colmare,</i>	Combler,	To heap.
<i>Aggravare,</i>	Accabler,	To overwhelm.
<i>Privare,</i>	Priver,	To deprive.
<i>Ricompensare,</i>	Dédommager,	To recompense, &c.

Ex. *Animo! presto presto sarò recompensato della mia fatica.*

Courage! bientôt je serai dédommagé de ma peine.

Courage! I shall soon be recompensed for my trouble.

Non vorrei esser privato della sua protezione per tutto l'oro del mondo,

Je ne voudrois pas être privé de votre protection pour tout l'or du monde.

I would not be deprived of your protection for all the gold in the world.

H

VERBS

VERBS

which require the Subjunctive Mood.

<i>Volere,</i>	vouloir,	to be willing;
<i>Ordinare,</i>	ordonner,	to order ;
<i>Permettere,</i>	permettre,	to permit ;
<i>Temere,</i>	craindre,	to fear ;
<i>Credere,</i>	croire,	to believe ;
<i>Desiderare,</i>	desirer,	to desire ;

and all such Verbs as are preceded by the particle *ne*, followed by *que*, *qui*, or *quel*, require the Subjunctive Mood : Ex.

Io credeva che voi foste uscito,
Je croyois que vous étiez sorti,
I thought you were gone out.

Non vedo chi possa far questo,
Je ne vois pas qui peut faire cela,
I do not see who can do that.

Non sapendo qual fosse l'ora,
Ne sachant pas quelle étoit l'heure,
Not knowing what o'Clock it was.

Also all conjunctions ; as,

<i>Prima che,</i>	avant que,	before ;
<i>Afinchè,</i>	afin que,	to the end that ;
<i>Purchè,</i>	pourvu que,	provided that ;
<i>Benchè,</i>	quoique,	although, &c.

PARTICIPLES.

To know when Participles may be declined, we may in general follow the rule of the French,

as

as the two Languages are nearly alike in that respect. Ex. *Ho ricevuto una lettera*;

J'ai reçu une lettre;

I have received a letter.

La lettera che ho ricevuta; or *ricevuto*.

The French elegantly make use of the Imperfect of the Subjunctive Mood, where the Italians use the Conditional: as,

Avrei meglio fatto di seguire,

J'eusse mieux fait de suivre,

I had done better had I followed.

For they may say, *j'aurois*, &c.

Quand cela seroit; Though that would be;
is rendered by, *Quando cio fosse*;

Quand cela fût.

When that was.

and the same for all other similar expressions.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1st. The first person of the Present Tense, Indicative Mood, forms the Subjunctive by changing *o* into *a*: as,

Vado,

Je vais,

I go.

Che vada,

Que j'aile,

That I may go.

2dly. The third person Singular, forms the third person Plural, by adding *nno*: as

Va,

il va,

he goes;

Vanno,

ils vont,

they go.

The *nn* serve only for the Future Tense and after Monosyllables.

H 2

3dly.

3dly. The first and second persons Plural are never irregular. Ex.

Noi sappiamo, nous savons, we know; from
Sapere, savoir, to know, &c.

4thly. When the Future is abridged, the Conditional is so too. Ex.

Potrò, je pourrai, I shall be able;
Potrei, je pourrois, I should be able.

5thly. There are but three persons irregular in the Perfect Tense: viz. the first Singular, ending in *i*; the third in *e*; and the third Plural, formed by adding *ro* to the Singular:

as, *feci*, *fecer*, *fecero*.
Je fis, il fit, ils firent.
I made, he made, they made, &c.

For the three regular persons, they change *re* of the infinitive into *sti*, *mmo*, and *ste*; as, *face-re*, *sti*, *mmo*, *ste*, &c.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

In which there are only the four following Verbs irregular:

Andare, aller, to go.

Je vais,—I go.

Vado or *vo*, *vai*, *va*; *andiamo*, *andate*, *vanno*.

J'irai,—I shall go.

Andrò, *andrai*.—

J'irois,—I should go.

Andrei, *andresti*.—

Que j'aïlle,—That I may go.

Che vada, *vada*, *vada*; *andiamo*, *andiate*, *vadano*.

Fare,

*Fare, faire, to do; Contraction of Facere.**

Je fais,—I do.

<i>Faccio or fo, fai, fa; facciamo, fate, fanno,</i>		
<i>Faceva,</i>	<i>je faisois,</i>	<i>I did.</i>
<i>feci, facesti,</i>	<i>je fis,</i>	<i>I did.</i>
<i>farò,</i>	<i>je ferai,</i>	<i>I shall do.</i>
<i>farei,</i>	<i>je ferois,</i>	<i>I should do.</i>
<i>faccia,</i>	<i>que je fasse,</i>	<i>that I may do.</i>
<i>facesse,</i>	<i>que je fisse,</i>	<i>that I might do.</i>
<i>ho fatto, and its</i>	<i>} j'ai fait,</i>	<i>I have done.</i>
<i>compounds,</i>		

Dare, donner, to give.

Je donne,—I give.

Do, dai, da; diamo, date, danno.

<i>diedo, desti,</i>	<i>je donnai,</i>	<i>I gave.</i>
<i>darò,</i>	<i>je donnerai,</i>	<i>I shall give.</i>
<i>che dia,</i>	<i>que je donne,</i>	<i>that I may give.</i>
<i>che desse,</i>	<i>que je donnasse,</i>	<i>that I might give.</i>

*Stare, être, demeurer, or se porter,
to be, or stay.*

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense. Sto, Stai, Sta.

Perfect Tense. Stetti, Stesti.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense. Che Stia,

Perfect Tense. Che Stissi.

H 3

The

* The Infinitives which admit of a Contraction serve only in general to conjugate the Future and Conditional Tenses.

The compounds of *Stare* and *Dare* are regular.

Verbs which end in *care* or *gare*, require an *h* before *e* or *i*, to preserve the Pronunciation of the Infinitive: as,

<i>Mancare,</i>	Manquer,	To want,	<i>tu manchi.</i>
<i>Pagare,</i>	Payer,	To pay.	
<i>Io paghero,</i>	je payerai,	I will pay,	&c.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Verbs in *ere*, long.

<i>Sapere,</i>	Savoir,	To know.
	Je fais.—I know.	
So, <i>sai,</i>	<i>sa; sappiamo, sapete, fanno.</i>	
Je fus.	I knew,	<i>seppi, sapesti,*</i>
Je saurai,	I shall know,	<i>saprò.</i>
Que je fache,	That I may know,	<i>che sappia.</i>

REMARKS.

1st. Observe that the first person Singular forms the third Plural by the addition of *no*:

as, Je puis,	I can,	<i>posso.</i>
Ils peuvent,	They can,	<i>possono, &c.</i>

2dly. Verbs terminated in *lere*, *nere*, *nire*, as, *volere*, *tenere*, *venire*, &c. require a *g* to the

* Observe *sapesti* with a single *p*, because *sapere*, from whence *sapesti* is derived, has but one and the same in all Verbs.

the first person of the Present Tense; and to all others which are formed from it. Ex.

Je veux, I will, *voglio.*
 Ils veulent, They will, *vogliono, &c.*

3dly. The Future of these Verbs is formed from the first syllable of the Infinitive Mood, by adding *rrò*. Ex.

Je voudrai, I will, *vorrò, &c.*

VOLERE, Vouloir, to be willing.

Je veux,—I will, or I am willing.

Voglio, vuoi, vuole; vogliamo, volete, vogliono.

Je voulus, I was willing, *volli, volesti.*

Je voudrai, I will, *vorrò.*

Je voudrois, I would, *vorrei.*

Que je veuille, That I may be willing,
Che voglia.

VALERE, Valoir, To be worth,
 and its compounds.

Voglio, vali, vale, vogliamo;

Valsi, volesti, varrò, varrei.

SOLERE, Avoir coutume, To be accustomed.

Soglio, suoli, suole; sogliamo.

Solito, accoutumé, accustomed.

DOLERE, Avoir mal, or

DOLERSI, Se plaindre, To complain.

Dolgo, duoli, duole; dogliamo.

Dolsi, dolesti, dorrò, dorrei.

TENERE,

TENERE, Tenir, To hold,
and its compounds.

Tengo, tieni, tiene; teniamo.

Tenni, tenesti; terrò, terrei.

RIMANERE, Rester, To remain.

Rimango, rimani; rimasi, rimarrò, rimarrei,

Part. *rimaso, or rimasto.*

PORRE, from *ponere*, Mettre, To put;
and its compounds.

Pongo, poni, pone; poniamo, ponete, pongono.

Imperfect *Poneva*, coming from *ponere*.

Poni, ponesti; porrò, porrei; Part. posto.

Except, *Discernere*, Distinguer, To distinguish,
which is regular, but without Participles.

VENIRE, Venir, To come;
and its Compounds.

Vengo, vieni, viene; veniamo.

Venni, venisti; verrò, verrei; Part. venuto.

DOVERE, Devoir, To owe.

Debbo, or devo, devi, deve; dobbiamo, dovete.

Dovrò, dovrei. Subj. debba.

POTERE, Pouvoir, To be able.

Posso, puoi, può; possiamo, Potrò, potrei.

VEDERE,

VEDERE, Voir, To see; and its Compounds.
Veggio, or *vedo*, *vedi*, *vede*; *Viddi*, *vedesti*;
vedrò, *vedrei*. Part. *veduto*, and in Poetry, *visto*.

CADERE, Tomber, To fall.
 Perfect, *caddi*, *cadeſti*; *cadrò*.

PERSUADERE, Persuader, To persuade.
 Perfect, *Persuaſi*. Part. *Persuaſo*.

TACERE, Taire, To be ſilent.
Taccio, *taci*, *
 Perfect, *tacqui*, *taceſti*. Part. *taciuto*.

In the ſame manner *giacere*, être couché, to
Soggiacere, S'afſujettir, To ſubject oneſelf;
Piacere, Plaire, To pleaſe; and its Compounds.

SEDERE, S'afſeoir, To ſit down,
 and its Compounds.
Seggo or *ſedo*, *ſiedi*, *ſiede*; *ſediamo*, *ſedete*.

PARERE, Parôître, To appear.
Pajo, *pari*, *pare*; *pajamo*. Perfect, *Parvi*, *Parrò*.
 Part. *Paruto* or *Porſo*.

BERE,

* Where there are not two Vowels following each other, there muſt not be *cc*.

BERE, Boire, To drink.
Beo, bei, bee; bejamo, beete, beono.
 Imperfect, *Beeva.* Perfect, *Beei, beesti, beè;*
beemmo, beesie, beerono or bevvi, beesti.
 Subjunctive, *beessi.* Participle active, *beendo.*
 Part. passive, *beuto.*

They also say *bevere*, which is regular.

VERBS in *ere* short.

Trare, contraction of *traere*, Tirer, To draw,
 and its Compounds.
Traggo, trai, trae; trajamo, traete. Imp. *traeva.*
 Perfect, *Trassi, traesti; trarrò.* Part. *tratto.*

VERBS, terminated in *cere*, or *scere*.

Vincere, Vaincre, To conquer.
*vinfi, vinto, and its Compounds.**

Cuocere, Cuire, To bake.
Cossi, cuocessi. Part. *cotto.*

Torcere, Tordre, To twist.
Torfi, torto, and its Compounds,

Rilucere, Reluire, To reflect.
rilussi, without any Participle.

Condurre,

* The following Verbs are for the most part irregular only in the Perfect Tense, and the Participle Passive.

Condurre, contraction of *conducere*, *Conduire*,
To conduct.

Present, *conduco*. Perf. *condussi*. Future, *condurrò*.
Part. *condotto*, and the others in *durre*.

Conoscere, *Connoître*, To know.
Conobbi, *canosciuto*.

Crescere, *croître*, To grow.
Crebbi, *cresciuto*.

Nasare, *Naitre*, To be born.
Nacqui, *nato*.

Pascere, *Paître*, To graze, is regular.

VERBS in *dere*.

Chiedere, *Demander*, To ask.
Chiesi, *chiesto*, and its Compounds.

Nascondere, *Casher*, To hide.
Nascosi, *nascoſto*.

In the same manner *Rispondere*.

Corrispondere, *Répondre*, To answer.

Tondere, *Tondre*, To shear.
Tosi, *toſo*.

Fondere, *Fondre*, To melt.
Fusi, *fuso*, and its Compounds.

Intendere, *Entendre*, To hear.
Intesi, *inteso*, and all other Verbs in *endere*;
except, *ſendere*, *pendere*, *vendere*, which are
regular.

Ridere,

Ridere, Rire, To laugh.
Rise, riso, and the others in *dere*; except
Cedere, Céder, To yield; and
Spandere, Rependre, To spread;
 which are regular, as well as
Stridere, Murmurer, To murmur,
 which has no Participle.

Perdere, *concedere*, and *succedere*, are both
 regular and irregular: we say, *concessi*, *concesso*,
 or *concedei*, *conceduto*, and the same with the
 two others.

VERBS in *gere*, *ggere*, and *guere*.

Cingere, Ceindre, To gird.
Cinsi, *cinto*.

Leggere, Lire, To read.
Lessi, *letto*, and the others in *gere* or *ggere*.
 except *erigere*, ériger, to erect, *eressi*, *eretto*,

Ergere, Dresser, To dress.
Ersi, *eretti*.

Stringere, Serrer, To bind.
Strinsi, *stretto*.

Costringere, Contraindre, To constrain.
Costrinsi, *costretto*.

Esigere, Exiger, To require,
 without the Perfect Tense. Part. *Esatto*.

Estinguere, éteindre, To extinguish.
Distinguere,

<i>Distinguere,</i>	<i>Distinguer,</i>	To distinguish.
	<i>Distinsi, distinto.</i>	
<i>Spegnere,</i>	<i>éteindre,</i>	To extinguish.
	<i>Spensi, spento.</i>	
<i>Spargere,</i>	<i>Verfer,</i>	To spill.
	<i>Sparsi, sparso.</i>	
<i>Immergere,</i>	<i>Plonger,</i>	To plunge.
	<i>Immersi, immerso.</i>	Also,
	<i>Sommergere, tergere, aspergere.</i>	

VERBS in *gliere*.

<i>Scegliere,</i>	<i>Choisir,</i>	To choose.
<i>Scelgo, scegli.</i>	<i>Scelsi, scegliesti.</i>	Part. <i>Scelto.</i>
In the same manner <i>Cogliere</i> or <i>corre</i> by		
Contraction, <i>Cueillir</i> , To gather, and its		
Compounds; <i>colgo</i> or <i>coglio</i> , <i>cogli</i> , <i>coglie</i> ;		
<i>Coglierò</i> or <i>corrò</i> ; <i>colsi</i> , <i>colto</i> ; also,		
<i>Togliere</i> or <i>torre</i> ,	<i>ôter,</i>	To take away.
<i>Distogliere</i> or <i>distorre</i> ,	<i>détourner,</i>	To divert.
<i>Sciogliere</i> or <i>sciorre</i> ,	<i>délier,</i>	To untie.

VERBS in *lere*.

<i>Svellere,</i>	<i>arracher,</i>	To snatch.
	<i>Svelsi, svelto.</i>	

VERBS in *mere*.

<i>Opprimere,</i>	<i>Oppresser,</i>	To oppress.
<i>Oppressi, oppresso</i> , and the others in <i>imere</i> ; except,		
	I	<i>Redimere,</i>

Redimere, Racheter, To redeem.
Redensi, redento.

Presumere, Présumer, To presume.
Presunsi; presunto. Also,
Assumere and Consumere.

Fremere and *gemere* are regular, as well as
Premere, presser, To press; which
 also makes *pressi*.

VERBS in *nere*.
Porre from *ponere*.

VERBS in *pere*.
Rompere, Rompre, To break.
Ruppi, Rotto, and its Compounds.
Serpere, Glisser, To slip;
 a regular Verb without any Participle.

VERBS in *rere*.
Correre, Courir, To run.
Corsi, corso, and its compounds.

VERS in *tere*.
Mettere, Mettre, To put.
Misi, messo, and its compounds.

Scuotere, Secouer, To shake.
Scoffi, scosso, and the others like it.

Consistere, esistere, insistere, persistere, sussistere,
assistere, resistere, make their Participle like
assistito: all the rest are regular.

Mietere, Moissoner, To reap, is regular.
 VERBS,

VERBS in *vere*.

Scrivere, écrire, To write.

Scrissi, *scritto*, and the Compounds.

Vivere, *vissi*; *vissuto* or *vivuto*.

Muovere, *mossi* - *mosso*; and the Compounds.

Risolvere. Part. *risoluto*. *Affolvere*, *assoluto*.

Ricevere, *Recevoir*, To receive; is regular.

REMARKS.

1st. All regular Verbs in *ere*, have two terminations in the Perfect Tense. Ex.

Io credei, or *credetti*, Je crus, I believed.

Egli credè, or *credette*, Il crut, He believed.

Eglino crederono, or *credettero*, Ils crurent,

They believed.

2dly. *Credea* is sometimes used instead of *credeva*, and the same in all Verbs ending *ere*.

3dly. They say also, and particularly in poetry, *Crederla*, for *crederei* or *crederebbe*.

Crederiano for *crederebbero*, Ils croiroient,

They should believe,

and the same in all Verbs in *are*, *ere*, or *ire*.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Aprire, Ouvrir, To open.

Aprii or *apersi*, *aperto*.

Coprire, Couvrir, To cover.

Coprii or *copersi*, *coperto*.

Scoprire, Decouvrir, To discover.

Scoprii or *scopersi*, *scoperto*.

Soffrire, Souffrir, To suffer.

Soffrii or *soffersi*, *sofferto*.

Dire, Dire, To say; Contraction of *dicere*.
dico, dici, dice; diciamo, dite, dicono.

Disi, dicesti. Imperative, *dì*, Future, *dirò*,
Part. *detto*, and its Compounds.

Salire, Monter, To go up.

Salgo, sali, sale; sagliamo.

In the same manner,

Affalire, attaquer, To attack.

Udire, Ouir, To hear.

Odo, odi, ode; udiamo.

Uscire, Sortir, To go out.

Esko, esci, esce; usciamo.

In the same manner,

Riuscire, reussir, To succeed.

Morire, Mourir, To die, is regular,

except, *morto*, mort, dead.

They also say, I die, Je meurs, *Mojo*,

muori, muore, moiamo. Future, *morirò*,

morrei, morresti.

Re of the Infinitive must be changed into *sco* for all the other irregular Verbs in *ire*, as:

I finish, Je finis, *Fini^{re}sco, finisci, finisce;*

finiamo, finite, finiscono.

Subjunctive, *finisca, finisca, finisca;*

finiamo, finiate, finiscano.

The same, *apparire*. *Paroître*, To appear.

Present, *apparisco*. Perfect, *apparii, apparsi* or

apparvi. Part. *apparvo* or *apparuto*.

Comparire,

<i>Comparire,</i>	<i>Comparoitre,</i>	To appear.
Present, <i>comparisco.</i>	Perfect, <i>comparii, comparſi</i>	
or <i>comparvi.</i>	Part. <i>comparſo</i> or <i>comparuto.</i>	
<i>Offerire,</i>	<i>Offrir,</i>	To offer.
<i>offerisco.</i>	Perf. <i>offerii</i> or <i>offerſi.</i>	Part. <i>offerto.</i>
<i>Profferire,</i>	<i>Proferir,</i>	To utter.
	<i>profferisco, profferii</i> or <i>profferſi,</i>	
	<i>profferito</i> or <i>profferto.</i>	
<i>Sepelire,</i>	<i>Enſévelir,</i>	To bury.
	<i>ſepeliſco.</i>	Part. <i>ſepelito</i> or <i>ſepolto.</i>
<i>Ardire,</i>	<i>Oſer,</i>	To dare.
	<i>ardiſco, ſci, ſce.</i>	
<i>Abbiamo ardire,</i>	<i>Nous oſons,</i>	We dare.*
<i>Che abbiamo ardire,</i>	<i>Que nous oſions,</i>	
	That we may dare.	
<i>Che abbiate ardire,</i>	<i>Que vous oſiez.</i>	
	That you may dare.	
<i>Avendo ardire,</i>	<i>Oſant,</i>	Daring.

The following make *iſco* with ſome Authors :
Bollire, conſentire, convertire, mentire ſoffrire,
partire, partir, to part, but principally when
it ſignifies partager, to divide.

All the other Verbs in *ire* which are not here
inſerted, make *iſco*: except, *cucire, coudre, to ſew;*
which make *cucio, — ſuggire, fuir, to fly;*
pentirſi, ſe repentir, to repent; ſeguire, ſuivre,
to follow; as alſo, dormire, ſervire, veſtire,
vêtir, to clothe, which are regular.

* To avoid conſounding it with *Ardere, bruler, to burn.*

PRONOUNS.

Personal Pronouns which shew the person who acts.

Sing.			Plu.	
<i>Io,</i>	<i>Je,</i>	<i>I,</i>	<i>Noi,</i>	<i>Nous, We,</i>
<i>tu,</i>	<i>tu,</i>	<i>thou,</i>	<i>voi,</i>	<i>vous, you,</i>
<i>ella or essa,</i>	<i>elle,</i>	<i>she,</i>	<i>elleno,</i>	} <i>elles, they, fem.</i>
			<i>esse,</i>	
<i>egli or esso,</i>	<i>il,</i>	<i>he,</i>	<i>eglino,</i>	} <i>ils, they, mas.</i>
			<i>essi,</i>	

VARIED PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

<i>Io,</i>	<i>mi,</i>	<i>me,</i>	<i>moi,</i>	<i>me.</i>
<i>Tu,</i>	<i>ti,</i>	<i>te,</i>	<i>toi,</i>	<i>thee.</i>
<i>Ella,</i>	<i>lei,</i>	<i>essa,</i>	<i>elle,</i>	<i>her.</i>
<i>Egli,</i>	<i>lui,</i>	<i>esso,</i>	<i>lui,</i>	<i>him.</i>
<i>Elleno,</i>	<i>esse,</i>	} <i>loro,</i>	<i>elles,</i>	} <i>them.</i>
<i>Eglino,</i>	<i>essi,</i>		<i>eux,</i>	

Se, *Soi,* *Oneself.*

EXPLANATION.

Moi, and *toi,* *I,* and *thou,* being Nominatives, are rendered into Italian by *io,* and *tu*:

Ex. *Endremo insieme tu ed io,*

Nous irons ensemble toi et moi.

We will go together, thou and I.

With

With an Imperative they say, *mi* and *ti* :

Ex. *Parlatemi*, Parlez moi, Speak to me.
Sbrigati, Dépêche-toi, Make haste.

Preceded by a Preposition they say, *me* and *te* :

Ex. *Con me*, or *meco*, Avec moi, With me.
Con te, or *teco*, Avec toi, With thee.
Con se, or *seco*, Avec soi, With himself.

Ella, elle, she, Nominative, or *lei* by toleration (*lei* not being the Nominative Case) preceded by a Proposition they say *lei*. Ex. *Con lei*, or *con essa*, avec elle, with her.

Elle is rendered by *essa* in all cases, particularly in speaking of a woman who is absent. Ex. *Essa mi ha parlato di voi*.

Elle m'a parlé de vous.

She has spoken to me of you.

Lui, nominative is turned by *egli*, or *lui* by toleration, (*lui* not being the Nominative Case) with a Verb *gli* for the Masculine, *le* for the Feminine, (it is then a Conjunctive Pronoun).

Ex. *Per fargli* or *farle*,
 Pour lui faire,
 To do him or her.

Preceded by a Proposition, they say, *lui* :

Ex. *Per lui*, or *per esso*.
 Pour lui, For him.

The word *lui* may always be rendered by *esso*.

Elles

Elles Nominative, is rendered by *elleno*.
When preceded by a Preposition they say, *loro*:
Ex. *Con loro*, or *con esfa*.

Avec elles, With them.
(*elles* is rendered by *esfe* without any variation).

Eux Nominative *eglino*, preceded by a Preposition, they say, *loro*: Ex.

Da loro, or *da esfi*.

Chez eux, With them.

Esfi will serve for every occasion. They say also,

Con esfo lui, Avec lui, With him.

Con esfo lei, Avec elle, With her.

Con esfo loro, Avec eux, or elles, With them.

In French they say as it were impersonally, *c'est moi*, *c'est toi*, &c. It is I, it is thou, &c. but in Italian the Verb must agree with the Pronoun: Ex.

Sono io, C'est moi, It is I.

Sei tu, C'est toi, It is thou.

E desso, or *è desso lui*, instead of

è esfo, C'est lui, It is he.

E desfa, or *è desso lei*, C'est elle, It is she.

Siamo noi, C'est nous, It is we.

Siete voi, C'est vous, It is you.

Sono esfi, Ce sont eux, It is they, *mas*.

Sono esfe, Ce sont elles, It is they, *fem*.

or *sono loro* for both Genders.

Eravate voi, C'étoit vous, It was you, &c.

C'est

C'est à moi, it is mine, denoting possession,
is translated by *è mio*: Ex.

Quel libro è mio, Ce livre est à moi,
This book is mine.

è tuo c'est à toi, it is thine.

è suo, c'est à lui, or c'est à elle,
it is his or hers, or

è suo di lui, for the masculine.

è suo di lei, for the feminine.

è nostro, C'est à nous. It is ours.

è loro, or *è di loro,* or *è suo di loro,*
c'est à eux, c'est à elles, It is theirs.

When *c'est à moi*, *c'est à toi*, &c. express
an action to be done, it is turned into Italian
by the Verb *toccare*: Ex.

Tocca a me ad ubbidirla, a rispettarla.

C'est à moi à vous obéir, à vous respecter.

It is for me to obey, and respect you.]

Tocca a voi a proteggermi,

C'est à vous à me protéger,

It is for you to protect me.

Toccherebbe a noi a favellar Italiano insieme.

Ce feroit à nous à parler Italien ensemble.

It would be for us to speak Italian together.

The same in all Tenses and Persons.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The possessive Pronouns, *mon*, *ton*, *son*,
notre, *votre*, *leur*, are declined with the de-
finitive Articles, *il*, *del*, *al*, *dal*: Ex.

<i>Il mio libro,</i>	<i>del mio libro,</i>	<i>al mio libro.</i>
Mon livre,	de mon livre,	à mon livre.
My book,	of my book,	to my book.

Except,

1st. When these Pronouns are accompanied with a Noun of Parentage or Dignity ; in the Singular number only : as,

<i>Mio padre,</i>	<i>di mio padre,</i>	<i>a mio padre.</i>
Mon père,	de mon père,	à mon père.
My father,	of my father,	to my father.

By Nouns of Dignity or Quality, we understand : *Vostra Santità, vostra Eminenza, vostra Maestà, vostra Altezza, vostra Eccellenza, vostra Signoria, or V. S. in short.*

2dly. When they are preceded by any proper Name whatever. Ex.

Sua Eccellenza, la Signora Vicontessa, mia Discepola.
 Madame la Viscomtesse mon Ecolière.
 Her Grace the Viscountess my Scholar.

Milano, mia patria.

Milan, ma patrie.

Milan, my country.

Quell' Inglese, mio Amico.

Cet Anglois, mon Ami.

That Englishman, my Friend.

Mateo, mio mastro di casa.

Mathé, mon maître d'hôtel.

Matthew, my steward, &c.

3dly. In an absolute sense, Ex.

Lo studio, mie delizie! m'occupa intieramente.

L'étude, mes délices ! m'occupe entièrement.

Study, my delight ! entirely occupies my time, &c.

4thly.

4thly. In proverbial expressions. Ex.

Voi parlate a mio gusto.

Vous parlez à mon grè.

You speak to my liking.

Da mia parte, de ma part, from me.

A mie spese, à mes depens, at my expences.

A mio riguardo, à mon égard, on my account.

In mio nome, en mon nom, in my name.

Ho scritto di mia mano.

J'ai écrit de ma main.

I have written with my own hand, &c.

5thly. Whenever in Italian, the Possessive Pronoun is immediately preceded by a Demonstrative Pronoun : as,

Questa mia Gramatica è breve, e semplice,

Ma Grammaire (celle-ci) est courte et simple,

My Grammar (this) is short and simple.

Queste nostre osservazioni sono utilissime.

Nos observations (celles-ci) sont fort utiles.

Our observations (these) are very useful.

This Exception does not take place in the following rules;

1st. Before the Pronoun *loro*, even when it is joined to a singular substantive, because *loro* of itself always expresses the Plural Number : as,

Il loro Padre, leur Père, their Father.

Il loro Fratello, leur Frère, their Brother, &c.

2dly.

2dly. When the Pronoun is placed after the Noun. Ex.

La Sorella mia, *ma Sœur,* my Sister,
La Nipote mia, *ma Nièce,* my Niece,
 as in Latin, *Soror mea, Neptis mea, &c.*

3dly. When the Pronoun is accompanied by a Noun Adjective, or by Mr. or Madam: Ex.

La mia cara Madre è passata da questa a miglior vita l'anno scorso.

Ma chère Mère est morte l'année passée.

My dear Mother died last year.

Come sta il vostro Signor Zio, e la vostra Signora Zia?

Comment se portent Mr. votre Oncle, et Madame votre Tante?

How do your Uncle and Aunt do?

4thly, When the Pronoun is joined to an Augmentative or a Diminutive; Ex.

Quattro Mesi fa, il mio Fratellone è venuto a vedermi in Londra.

Il y a quatre Mois que mon gros Frère est venu me voir à Londres.

It is four Months since my eldest Brother came to see me in London.

E contenta, Vostra Eccellenza, della mia Nipotina?

Etes-vous contente, Mylady, de ma petite Nièce?

Are you satisfied, My Lady, with my little Niece?

5thly.

5thly. In an Indicative sense. Ex.

Qua' è il vostro Fratello di quei due?

Quel est votre Frère de ces deux là?

Which is your Brother of those two?

Gardare, la mia Nipote è quella che sta in mezzo.

Voyez, ma Nièce est celle qui est au milieu.

See, my Niece is that which is in the middle.

Observe, that the Pronoun *son* loses in Italian that equivocal sense which it has in French, on account of the advantage the former has in using *di lui* for the Masculine, and *di lei* for the Feminine: Ex.

Mylady est allée avec Mylord voir son Cousin.

Is it my Lady's Cousin, or my Lords? The French Language does not express it, but in Italian they say, *Miledi è andata con Milordo a vedere il di lui* (for the Masculine) *il di lei* (for the Feminine) *Cugino*.

E uno mio Amico, Una vostra Serva.

C'est un des Amis, Une de vos Servantes.

It is one of my Friends, One of your Servants.

Un suo rivale. Sono nostri amici, &c.

Un de ses rivaux. Se sont de nos amis,

One of his rivals. They are some of our Friends, &c.

CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS.

Conjunctive Pronouns are not only placed after Infinitives, Active Participles, Imperatives, and the Adverb *voilà*, or *voici*, there or here; but also after Verbs indistinctly, provided they are monosyllables, dissyllables, or trisyllables at most. Ex. *Dirollo*, instead of *lo dirò*,

Je le dirai, I will tell it, &c.

Observe that they omit the accent, double the following consonant and make it into one word.

The Pronouns *mi*, *ti*, *si*, *ci*, *vi*, are not changed into *me*, *te*, *se*, *ce*, *ve*, when they are joined to the Adverb *y*, there. Ex.

Ch' altri v' ci porti, or *ci porti là*.

Qu'on nous y porte.

That they may carry us there.

Ma Nipote c' si trova felicissima, or

Mia Nipote si trova quivi felicissima.

Ma Nièce s'y trouve très-heureuse.

My Niece finds herself very happy there.

Per condurcivi, or *per condurci là*.

Pour nous y conduire, To conduct us there.

Gli, lui, him, receives an *e* at the end to be made into a single word with the Particle that accompanies it, except the Particle *si*. Ex.

Gli si fa la sua fortuna.

On lui fait son bonheur.

They complete his happiness.

Gli si danno molti Scolari

On lui donne biens des Ecoliers,

They gave him many Scholars.

The Pronoun *en* may be expressed by *di questo*, instead of *ne*. Ex.

Per istruirlo di questo,
 Pour l'en instruire,
 To inform him of it,
 instead of, *Per istruiruelo*.

Ne, in Italian sometimes signifies nous, particularly in Poetry. Ex.

Perchè ne disunisci tu, perfido Amore?

Pourquoi nous sépares-tu, perfide Amour?

Why dost thou separate us, perfidious Love?

Sometimes *ne* or *sene*, are pleasantly used to animate an expression. Ex.

Il Maestro sene viene,
 Le Maître vient,
 The Master is coming.

Mai is generally used in Interrogations. Ex.

Che farò mai? que ferai-je? What shall I do?

Che ho mai fatto? qu'ai-je fait? What have I done?

Mi and *vi* are also agreeable pleonasm: Ex.

Non so che mi dica.

Je ne fais que dire.

I know not what to say.

Non so che vi facciate.

Je ne fais ce que vous faites.

I know not what you are doing, &c.

PRONOUNS

Interrogative, relative, absolute, demonstrative, and improper.

Qui? who? Interrogative Pronoun, is rendered by *chi*? Ex.

Chi è là? *Qui est là?* *Who is there?*

Chi ha fatto questo?

Qui est-ce qui a fait cela?

Who has done that?

Qui, who, relative Pronoun, is rendered by *che*. Ex. *L'uomo che pensa, è saggio.*

L'homme qui pense, est sage.

The man who thinks, is wise.

De qui, of whom, *di cui*, or *di chi*; and in the Plural it is better to say *dei quali*, or *delle quali*.

A qui, to whom, *a cui*, or *a chi*; and in the Plural, *ai quali*, or *alle quali*.

Da, or *per qui*, from or by whom, *da cui*, or *da chi*; and in the Plural, *dai quali*, or *dalle quali*.

Qui, who, which I shall call an absolute Pronoun (to which no Grammarian has hitherto attended) is rendered by *chi*. Ex.

Non so chi siate, nè di chi parliate.

Je ne fais pas qui vous êtes, ni de qui vous parlez.

I know not who you are, nor of whom you speak.

Non vedo chi possa dir questo.

Je ne vois pas qui peut dire cela.

I do not see who can say that.

Vedrò che ardirà farlo.

Je verrai qui osera le faire.

I shall see who will dare to do it, &c.

Chi, in Italian signifies also, les uns, les autres, d'autres, celui-ci, celui-là. Ex.

Chi

Chi legge, chi scrive, chi parla, chi giuoca, chi balla, &c.

Les uns lisent, les autres écrivent, d'autres parlent, celui-ci joue, celui-là dance, &c.

Some read, others write, others speak, this plays, that dances, &c.

Chi, in this sense, is like a Collective Pronoun, which governs always the Singular Number; as,

<i>Gente,</i>	<i>Gens,</i>	<i>Folk;</i>
<i>Popolo,</i>	<i>Peuple,</i>	<i>People, &c.</i>

Chi, signifies equally celui qui, or ceux qui.

Ex. *Chi studia, impara.*

Celui qui étudie, apprend; or,

Ceux qui étudient, apprennent.

He who studies, learns; or,

Those who study, learn.

Que? is rendered by *Che?* *Cosa?* or *che cosa?* Ex.

Che volete? Cosa volete? Che cosa volete?

Que voulez vous? What do you wish?

Cos' è? Qu'est-ce que c'est? What is it?

Que, accompanied by oui or non, yes or no, is rendered by *di*. Ex.

Credo di sì, Je crois qu'oui, I believe so.

Penso di no. Je pense que non, I believe not.

But if *que* is preceded by an Adverb, it is turned by *che*, or else omitted. Ex.

Forse che sì, or forse sì. Peut-être qu'oui.

Perhaps so.

Certo che no, Certainement que non,

Certainly not, &c.

Que, used in comparifon, is rendered by *di*. See the Comparatives.

Que, is alfo rendered by *perchè*, *quanto*, and many other ways. See the French, English, and Italian Idioms.

Quel, before a Verb, is expreffed by *quale*. Ex.

Qual' è il voftro libro?

Quel eft votre livre?

Which is your book?

Lequel, *Laquelle*, &c. are expreffed by *che*, or *il quale*, *la quale*, *i quali*, *le quali*, according to the Gender, and Number.

Duquel, &c. *del quale*, *della quale*, *dei quali*, *delle quali*.

Dont is expreffed by *di cui*. Ex.

La Dama, di cui fi parla.

La Dame, dont on parle.

The Lady, of whom they fpeak.

When there is an Article after *dont*, the Article is placed firft. Ex.

Miltone, il di cui, or il cui fublime talento è ammirato da tutti.

Milton, dont le génie fublime eft admiré de tout le monde.

Milton, whose fublime genius is admired by all the World.

Except, when *dont* is not the Genitive Cafe to the following Noun, but is the Cafe of the Verb; as in the following Example:

Les fruits, dont l'Italie abonde,

The fruits, with which Italy abounds,
they

they cannot say, Les fruits l'Italie desquels,—
as they can in the former: Milton, le génie
duquel—therefore they say in Italian: *I frutti,
di cui or dei quali l'Italia abbonda, &c.*

Observe, that dont may be turned by duquel,
de laquelle, desquels, or desquelles, which is
preferable for the Plural. Ex.

Gl' Ingleſi, la generoſità dei quali—

Les Anglois, dont la généroſité—

The English, whose generoſity—.

The relative Pronoun où, where, which
ſignifies dans lequel, laquelle—in which—is
rendered into Italian by *dove*, or by, *in cui,*
nel quale, nella quale, &c. according to its
antecedent.

Ce, cet, this, is turned by *queſto*, to expreſs
a thing near at hand, *cette, queſta, ces, queſti,*
queſte. They alſo ſay *codeſto*, or *coteſto, coteſta,*
coteſti, coteſte.

Ce or cet, is expreſſed by *quello*, when it
ſignifies any thing diſtant: *cette, quella, ces*
quelli, quei, que', or *quegli* before a Vowel, and
quelle feminine.

Celui-ci, this, is elegantly expreſſed by
queſti, and celui-là, that, by *quegli*, ſpeaking
of a reaſonable being, in the Nominative
Caſe. Ex.

Queſti è mio amico, quegli è mio protettore.

Celui-ci eſt mon ami, celui-là eſt mon
protecteur.

This is my Friend, and that is my Protector.

Ce

Ce qui, relative Pronoun, *il che*. Ex.

Ho lasciata la Francia per troppo credulità il che mi obligò a passare un Noviziato alquanto lungo in Inghilterra, ma coll' ajuto di Dio, &c.

J'ai quitté la France par trop de credulité, ce qui m'obligea à passer un Noviciat un peu long en Angleterre, mais, Dieu merci, &c.

I quitted France by too much credulity, which has obliged me to undergo a long trial in England, but, thank God, &c.

Tout ce que, all that, is expressed by *quanto*, instead of *tutto ciò che*. Ex.

Quanto ho l'onor di dirvi, è pur troppo vero.

Tout ce que j'ai l'honneur de vous dire, n'est que trop vrai.

All that I have the honour to tell you, is but too true.

Ce, joined to the Verb être, is generally omitted: Ex.

E' Milordo il mio Benefattore, è Miledi la mia Benefattrice.

C'est Mylord mon Bien-faiteur, c'est Mylady ma Bien-faitrice.

It is My Lord my Benefactor, it is my Lady my Benefactress.

At the beginning of a phrase, it is also as well to say *questo, questa, questi, queste*, as *egli*. Ex. *Questo è la pura verità.*

C'est le pur language de la vérité.

It is the pure language of truth, &c.

In

In the middle of a phrase, they say *si*. Ex.
Se sono giunto alla felicità nella superba Capital
di Londra, si è per la protezione d'un'
illustre Famiglia.

Si je sui parvenu au bonheur dans la superbe
 Capitale de Londres, c'est par la protection
 d'une illustre Famille.

If I have arrived at happiness in the grand
 Capital of London, it is through the
 protection of an illustrious Family.

Il medesimo, or lo stesso, le même,
La medesima, or la stessa, la même,
I medesimi, or gli stessi, les mêmes, mas.
Le medesime, or le stesse, les mêmes, fem. } the same.

Egli medesimo, lui même, himself.
Di lui medesimo, or di se stesso, de lui même,
of himself.

E' desso per l'appunto, c'est lui même précisément,
It is himself precisely.

E dessa, c'est elle même, It is herself.

Tel, is expressed by *tale*, both masculine
 and feminine, or *si fatto*, or *siffatto siffatta*.*

Ex. *Un siffatto modo di trattare.*

Une telle manière d'agir.

Such a manner of acting.

Una siffatta donna,

Une telle femme,

Such a woman.

They

* When two words are made into one, the initial con-
 sonant of the second word is doubled, and if the first word
 is accented, it loses its accent.

They also say :

Quale il padrone, tale è il servo.

Tel maître, tel valet.

Like master, like man.

Such as the master is, such is the man.

Il Signor tale.

Monfieur un tel.

Master such an one.

Compariamo tali, quali siamo.

Paroiffons tels que nous fommes.

Let us appear as we are.

Voi fiete similiffimi.

Vous êtes tout-à-fait tels l'un que l'autre.

You are exactly alike.

Questo è il fatto, or il fatto fta così,

Le fait eft tel, The deed is fuch.

Il fatto fta, che, &c. Le fait eft tell, que, &c.

The deed is fuch, that, &c.

Tout is expreffed by *tutto*, except when it can be turned into French by *chaque*, and then they fay, *ogni*. Ex.

Eccellenza, le fono debitore di tutto.

Mylady, je vous dois tout.

My Lady, I owe you every thing.

On the contrary, they fay,

Ad ogni momento mi ricorderò dei fuoi benificj.

Je me fouviendrai à tout moment de vos bienfaits,

which may be turned by *à chaque moment*, I fhall every moment remember your benefactions.

Ogni

Ogni is also feminine. Ex.

Lungi da ogni adulazione.

Loin de toute flatterie.

Far from all flattery.

Ogni is employed only in the Singular Number as collectively.

Tutto is declinable. Ex.

E' assai difficile di scorrere tutto il mondo, tutta la terra, tutti i libri, tutte le carte.

Il est bien difficile de parcourir tout le monde, toute la terre, tous les livres, toutes les cartes.

It is very difficult to run over all the world, all the earth, all books, all maps.

Tout le monde, signifying chacun, every one, is expressed by *ciascuno*, or *tutti* Ex.

Ciascuno dice, Tout le monde dit,

Every body says.

And not *dicono*, Plural, as they say in English; because in Italian, collective Nouns require the Singular Number: as,

Molta gente, Beaucoup de monde,

Many People, &c.

Quelque is expressed by *qualche*, it serves only for the singular. Ex.

Qualche cosa, quelque chose, something.

Its Plural is expressed by *alcuni*, masc. *alcune*, fem. Ex.

Alcuni Signori, Quelques Messieurs,
Some Gentlemen.

Alcune Signore, Quelques Dames, Some Ladies.

Quelque

Quelque tems, or, un peu, is expressed by *alquanto*. Ex.

Noi abbiamo ragionato alquanto.

Nous avons raisonné quelque tems, *ou* un peu.

We reasoned a little while.

It is also said, though less elegantly, *Qualche tempo*, or *un poco*. *Alquanta*, feminine.

Quelqu'un, some one, is expressed by *alcuno*, *qualcuno*, or *qualcheduno*. Quelques-uns, *alcuni*, or *alquanti*. Quelques-unes, *alcune*, or *alquante*.

Per concisa che paja quest' Opera, c'è tutto.

Quelque concis que paroisse cette ouvrage, tout y est.

Small as this work may appear, it contains every thing.

Qualsivoglia libro.

Quelque livre que ce soit.

Whatever book it may be.

Chicchessia, Qui que ce soit. Whoever it is.

Chiunque, Quiconque. Whoever.

Comunque sia, Quoi qu'il en soit, Whatever it may be.

The Adverb Y, there.

Y, there, or here, Adverb of place, is expressed by *ci* or *qui*, when we are in the place of which we speak; and by *vi* or *là*, when we are not. Ex.

Ci sono da sei mesi in qua, or *sono qui*,

J'y suis depuis six Mois.

I have been here these six Months;

That

That is to say, je suis ici.—*

L'anno passato andai in Italia, vè ritornerò fra due anni.

L'année passée j'ai été en Italie, j'y retournerai dans deux ans.

Last Year I went to Italy, I shall go there again in two years.

Unless it produces an unpleasant sound. Ex.

Vì va, Il y va, He goes there.

In which case they rather say, *ci va*, or *va dentro*,

Il vous y portera, He will carry you there,

instead of saying *vì vè porterà*, they say,

egli vi cì porterà; or, what is still better,

egli vi porterà là.

Y, may be omitted in Italian, when it relates to a thing, or a place which has just been spoken of. Ex.

Il Signor Duca diede un ballo, e non mancò d'invitare Miledi sua Cognata.

Monsieur le Duc donna un bal, et ne manqua pas d'y inviter Mylady sa Belle Sœur.

His Grace the Duke gave a Ball, and did not fail to invite My Lady his Sister in Law.

Poichè sono qui, farò colazione.

Puisque je suis ici, j'y déjeunerai.

Since I am here, I shall breakfast here.

Ci

* Ici, is rendered by *quà* with a Verb of rest, and by *quà* with a Verb of motion. Ex.

Passate quà,

passez-ici,

pass here.

L

Ci and *vi* are changed into *ce* and *ve*, when they are followed by the particle *ne*, *en*, *some*, *of it*, &c. Ex.

Gen' è uno, not *cene è uno*, *Il y en a un*,
There is one of them.

Vene sono due, *Il y en a deux*,
There are two of them.

Observe *è*, is; and *sono*, are; because impersonal Verbs in French, have only the third person Singular; but in Italian, as in English, they have also the third person Plural: it is the Noun which governs the Verb. Ex.

Bisogna una buona Conoscenza per riuscire,
Il faut une bonne Connoissance pour réussir,
Great Knowledge is necessary to succeed.

Bisognano buone Conoscenze, &c.
Il faut de bonnes Connoissances, &c.
Great Knowledge is necessary, &c.

The Pronoun *il* is expressed with an Impersonal Verb: but sometimes it is expressed by *egli*, or *forse*, with an Interrogative. Ex.

C' è or c' è egli? *Y-a-t-il?* Is there?
Non ven' è forse? *N'y en a-t-il pas?*
Is there none?

Vene sarà egli? *Y en aura-t-il?*
Will there be any?

Non vene sarà forse? &c.
N'y en aura-t-il pas? &c.

Will there not be any? &c.

According to the sense of the phrase.

The

THE PARTICLE ON.

The Particle *on* is rendered by *fi*, which may be placed after the Verb. Ex.

Si dice, or, *dicesi*, *on* dit, they say.

Si dirà, or, *dirassi*, *on* dira, they will say.

The *s* is doubled to preserve the value of the accent, which is never placed in the middle of a word. I have nevertheless made use of it, sometimes to explain more fully the Pronunciation.

The Particle *fi* is never separated from the Verb : Ex.

Mi fi fa molto onore,
On me fait bien de l'honneur.
They do me great honour.

Le fi dà quanto bisogna.
On lui donne tout ce qu'il faut.
They give him all that is necessary.

The negative *non* precedes every other Particle. Ex.

Non fi ci pensava, *On n'y pensoit pas*,
They did not think of it.

Si does not immediately precede the Verb, when it is changed into *se* before the Particle *ne*, they say *sene* in one word. Ex.

Sene fa, *on en fait*, they make some.
Non sene dà, *On n'en donne pas*,
They do not give any.

Non gli sene parla mai,
On ne lui en parle jamais.
They never speak to him of it.

The Auxiliary AVOIR, preceded by ON, is translated in its compound Tenses by the Verb *essere*. Ex.

Si è veduta la Casa, On a vu la Maison.

They have seen the House.

Si sono ricevute le lettere,

On a reçu les lettres.

They have received the letters.

The say *sono*, because *lettere* is Plural:

Si è parlato, On a parlé, They have spoken.

But when they say, on m'a parlé, it is changed into the Passive voice, on account of the Con-junctive Pronoun: and they say,

Mi fu parlato, or *mi è stato parlato.*

Mene fu parlato, On m'en a parlé,

They have spoken to me of it;
as if it were, il m'en fut parlé.

Gliene sarà dato quanto vorrà,

On lui en donnera autant qu'il voudra.

They will give him as much of it as he wishes:
as if it were, il lui en fera donné;

Some of it will be given to him.

Mi fu detto, On m'a dit, They told me,
or *mi è stato detto,* or *mi venne detto:*

because the Verb *Venire* is more elegant than the Verb *Essere*, before a Passive Verb, and not only before a Participle, as some Gram-marians say. For instance, they cannot say,

Mi venne accaduto un accidente, but,

Mi è accaduto un accidente,

Il m'est arrivé un accident,

An accident has happened to me.

Observe

Observe however that in the following Example, they use the Verb *Venire*, because it is quite a different sense,

Mi venne fatto d'abboccarmi con esso lei per l'appunto.

Il m'est arrivé de parler précisément avec elle.
I happened to talk with her precisely.

The particle *ON*, is also expressed by *Altri*, principally when it is followed by *se*, or with many other particles. Ex.

Altri uno, or taluno si ama, *On s'aime,*

They love one another,
to avoid the disagreeable repetition of *si si ama*.

Notwithstanding the apparent difficulty of this little Particle *ON*, I shall in two words endeavour to extricate every learner from this Labyrinth.

It is only to render the phrase by the third persons, or the first person Plural, and they will no longer be embarrassed.

Ex. *ON DIT.*

<i>Uno dice,</i>	One says,
<i>Dicono,</i>	They say,
<i>Alcuni Dicono,</i>	People say,
<i>Noi diciamo,</i>	We say.

They also say,

E' detto, or vien detto, It is said.

Apply this rule to all Tenses. Ex.

Egli non ci pensava,

On n'y pensoit pas, or, Il n'y pensoit pas,
He did not think of it.

Non c'è pensavano,
 Ils n'y pensoient pas,
 They did not think of it.

Non c'è pensavamo,
 Nous n'y pensions pas,
 We did not think of it.

Nessuno c'è pensava,
 Personne n'y pensoit,
 No one thought of it.

It is the sense of the phrase which decides it.

This rule is applicable to all those phrases, where the French Particle *on* is used. Ex. *On me demande* (without a Noun, or Case after it.)

Sono dimandato, Je suis demandé, I am asked.

On the contrary, they say,

Mi si dimanda, or *Mi è dimandata qualche cosa,*
 On me demande quelque chose,
 They ask me something.

In both cases they may say according to the above rule : *Mi dimandano.*

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions govern the genitive Case, when they are followed by a Personal Pronoun. Ex.

<i>Prima di me,</i>	Avant moi,	Before me.
<i>Sopra di noi.</i>	Sur nous,	Upon us.
<i>Verso di voi,</i>	Vers nous,	Towards you.
		<i>Dietro</i>

<i>Dietro di lui,</i>	Derrière lui,	Behind him.
<i>Senza di loro,</i>	{ Sans eux,	} without them.
	{ Sans elles,	
<i>Contro di lei,</i>	Contre elle,	Against her, &c.

When a Preposition is followed by an Article, either expressed, or understood; they are made into one word with a little alteration; as in the Grammar for Beginners, *dans le*, &c. instead of saying, *in il*, which would be too harsh; they say, *nel*, *nei*, *nello*, &c. according to the Gender, Number, and first letter of the ensuing word, as has been seen in the Articles. Ex.

<i>Nel giardino,</i>	Dans le jardin,	In the garden.
<i>Nei libri,</i>	Dans les livres,	In the Books.
<i>Nello specchio,</i>	Dans le miroir,	In the looking-glass.
<i>Negli spiriti,</i>	Dans les esprits,	In the spirits.
<i>Nell' amore,</i>	Dans l'amour,	In love.
<i>Negli ardori,</i>	Dans les ardeurs,	In the ardours.
<i>Negl' Ingleſi,</i>	Dans les Anglois,	In the English.
<i>Nella caſa,</i>	Dans la maiſon,	In the house.
<i>Nelle Signore,</i>	Dans les Dames,	In Ladies.
<i>Nel mio libro,</i>	Dans mon livre,	In my book.
<i>Nei, or ne' *</i>	<i>miei libri,</i>	Dans mes livres,
		In my books, &c.

Nevertheless

* To avoid ſo many *i* coming together.

Nevertheless they say elegantly: *Il tale è in sala, in camera, in cucina, in casa*, instead of *nella sala, &c.*

Un tel est dans la sale, dans la chambre,
dans la cuisine, dans la maison,

Such an one is in the parlour, in the chamber,
in the kitchen, in the house.

Non ho il mio fazzoletto in tasca,
Je n'ai pas mon mouchoir dans la poche,
I have not my handkerchief in my pocket, &c.

They omit the partitive Articles du, des, &c. after Prepositions. Ex.

Voi parlate in termini onesti,
 Vous parlez en des termes honnêtes,
 You speak in honest terms.

Con pane ed acqua, Avec du pain et de leau,
With bread and water.

Sopra Cavalli, Sur des Chevaux,
Upon Horses.

In cesti, Dans des paniers, In baskets:
but they say, *Nel vino,* or *in un poco di vino,*
Dans du vin, In wine.

When *dans* signifies the time to come, it is expressed by *fra*. Ex.

Fra qualche tempo, or da qui a qualche tempo mi piacerebbe assai andar' in villa.

Dans quelque tems j'aimerois bien d'aller à la Campagne,

In a short time I should like very well to go into the Country.

On

On the contrary *dans* is expressed by *in*, with the past Tense. Ex.

In un anno sono stato una volta sola al Teatro.
Dans un an j'ai été une seule fois au Spectacle.
 In one whole year I have been but once to a public place.

CON, Avec, With.

They say *col, coi, colla, colle, collo, cogli*, instead of *con il, con i, con la, &c.* Avec *le, la, les, &c.* With *the*.

They also say, *col mio, coi, or co' miei, colla mia, colle mie*, instead of *con il mio, con i miei, &c.* Avec *mon, &c.* With *my*.

CHEZ is expressed by

In casa, with a Verb of rest. Ex.
Sto in casa, Je reste chez moi. I stay at home.
E' in casa? Est-il chez lui? Is he at home?

Chez is expressed by *da*, with a Verb of motion. Ex.

Andremo da lui, Nous irons chez lui,
 We will go to his house.

In casa del, dei, — Chez le, with a Verb of rest.

Dal, dai, — Chez le, with a Verb of motion.

In casa del mio, — Chez mon, with a Verb of rest.

Dal mio, — Chez mon, with a Verb of motion.

De Chez, is also expressed by *da*. Ex.

Vengo da mio Fratello.

Je viens de chez mon Frère.

I come from my Brother's house.

When

When chez can be turned by auprès, they say *presso*, or *appresso*. Ex.

Nuova Scoperta di Torce chimiche presso l'Inventore, N.º 292, Contrada Oxford.

Nouvelle Decouverte de Flambeaux Chimiques, chez l'Inventeur, N.º 292, Rue Oxford.

New Invention of Chymical Flambeaus, at the Inventors, N.º 292, Oxford Street.

Dans mon, avec mon, chez mon, &c.
In my, with my, at my, &c.
followed by a Noun of Parentage, or Dignity, in the Singular Number, is expressed by *in mio*, *con mio*, *da mio*, &c. instead of *nel mio*, *col mio*, *dal mio*, &c. Ex.

Trovo molto spirito in vostra Madre.

Je trouve beaucoup d'esprit dans Madame votre Mère.

I find much wit in your Mother.

Io passeggio volentieri con mia Nipote,

Je me promene volontiers avec ma Nièce,
I willingly take a walk with my Niece.

Sono stato da mio Fratello,

J'ai été chez mon Frère,

I have been to my Brother's;

but if it was, dans Madame votre Mère;
they would say, *nella vostra Signora Madre.*

SUR, POUR, PAR, DE, DÈS, DEPUIS.

Sur is expressed by *sopra*, *sovra*, *su*.

Sur le,—they say, *sul*, *sui*, or *suì*, *fullo*, *sugli*, *fulla*, *fulle*.

Pour

Pour is expressed by *per*.

Pour le—*perlo*, or *per il*, or *pel*, *pei* or *pe'*,
pella, *pelle*, *pello*, *pegli*.

Par is also expressed by *per*.

When it signifies moyen, means, they say
con. Ex.

Con lo, or *collo studio si perviene*—

Par l'étude on parvient—

By study one becomes—

Par, when it is preceded by a Participle
is rendered by *da*. Ex.

Eccellenti Barometri e Termometri fatti da
C. Betally.

Excellens Baromètres et Thermomètres faits
par C. B.

Excellent Barometers, and Thermometers made
by C. B.

De, signifying avec, is expressed by *con*. Ex.

Con tutte le mie forze,

De toutes mes forces, With all my strength.

Dès, is rendered by *da*. Ex.

Da che siete venuto, Dès que vous êtes venu,
Since you came.

Dès le—*dal*, *dai*, or *da'*, *dalla*, *dalle*

Depuis is expressed also by *da*. Ex.

Da Londra fino a Roma,

Depuis Londres jusqu'à Rome,

From London to Rome.

Depuis le—*dal*, *dai* or *dà*, *dallo* *dagli*. Ex.

Dalla Camera fino alla Corte,

Depuis la Chambre, jusqu'à la Cour,

From the Chamber to the Court.

ABRIDGEMENT.

ABRIDGMENT.

Nouns are only susceptible of Abridgment in the Singular Number, except *quello*, *ce*, *this*; *bello*, *beau*, *handsome*; which form their Plural thus: *quelli*, *quei*, or *què*; *belli*, *bei*, or *bè*; and also, *quegli*, and *begli*, before a Vowel, or an *s* with a consonant. Ex.

Begli occhi, De beaux yeux, Fine eyes
Quegli amori, Ces amours, These amours.

Nouns terminated in *a*, are never shortened, for *bel* cannot be used for *bella*, *buon*, for *buona*, &c. except *or* for *ora*; *leggier*, for *leggiera*, *Suor*, for *Suora*. Ex.

Or verrò, Je reviendrai tout-à-l'heure,
 I shall return presently.
Leggier cosa, Chose aisée, Easy thing.
Suor Francesca, Sœur Françoise,
 Sister Frances.

The word *grande*, *grand*, *great*, loses the last syllable on all occasions. Ex.

Gran piacere, grand plaisir, great pleasure.
Gran fortuna, grand bonheur, great happiness.
Gran tesori, grands trésors, great treasures.
Gran ricchezze, grandes richesses,
 great riches.

Except before a Vowel, where they say:

Grand' anima, grande âme, great soul.
Grandi ardori, grandes ardeurs, great ardour.
Grandi attrattive, grands attraites,
 great allurements.

Before

Before a Vowel they always make the general elision, with an apostrophe. Ex.

<i>Bell' anima,</i>	belle âme,	fine soul
<i>Quell' onore,</i>	Cet honneur,	That honour.
<i>Sant' Antonio,</i>	Saint Antoine,	St. Anthony.
<i>Uom' onesto,</i>	honête homme,	Honest Man.

They often omit also the last syllable of words, whose last syllables but one end in a double liquid consonant: *l, m, n, r*. Ex.

<i>Giovan,</i> for <i>Giovanni,</i>	Jean,	John.
<i>Parleran</i> for <i>paleranno,</i>	Ils parleront,	
They will speak.		

<i>Por</i> for <i>porre,</i>	Poser,	To place.
<i>Condur</i> for <i>condurre,</i>	Conduir,	To conduct.
<i>Trar</i> for <i>trarre,</i>	Tirer,	To draw.

Observe, as an exception to this general rule, that those words which admit of an abridgment, when they are at the end of a phrase must be entire: thus, they may say,

E' un Uom dotto, C'est un Homme savant,
He is a learned Man;

but we cannot say, *è un dotto Uom,* because *Uom* finishes the phrase.

Also when they precede words that begin with *s*, followed by another Consonant. Ex.

Bello studio, belle étude, fine study,
and not *bel studio*.

Uomo studioso, homme d'étude, a man of study,
and not *Uom studioso,* to avoid three consonants coming together,

ITALIAN POLITENESS.

The Italian always make use of the third person in speaking to any one, and render vous, you, by *Vossignoria* or *V. S.* in abbreviation.

Ex. *Come sta V. S.* or, *Come sta ella?*

Comment vous portez vous?

How do you do?

They sometimes omit *Vossignoria*, and *ella*.

Ex. *Come ha passato la notte?*

Comment avez vous passé la nuit?

How have you passed the night?

Ha riposato bene? Avez-vous bien dormi?

Have you slept well?

The Pronoun *votre*, your, is rendered by *suo*, *sua*, or *di lei*, which are placed between the article and the Noun. Ex.

Ammiro il di lei degnissimo Sposò.

J'admire votre très digne Epoux.

I admire your worthy Husband.

The Noun adjective which follows *V. S.* may either agree with *V. S.* which is feminine, or with the Person understood in the masculine, if it is to a Man. Ex. *V. S. è virtuosa*, or *virtuoso*.

For names of Countries, it is customary to place the Noun adjective in the masculine, speaking to a Man. Ex.

Vossignoria è Italiano, Romano, &c.

Vous êtes Italian, Romain, &c.

You are Italian, Roman, &c.

Speaking

Speaking to a Woman, they say,
Vossignoria è Italiana, Romana, &c.

From hence it appears that Vous is rendered by *V. S.* or *ella*, being the Nominative Case; that is to say, when it makes the action of the Verb: but it is translated by *le*, when it is the dative case, that is to say when it can be turned by *à vous*. Ex.

Le parlo, Eccellenza, col rispetto ch' ella merita.
 Je vous parle, Mylady, avec le respect que vous méritez.

I speak to you, my Lady, with the respect you deserve.

Vous is translated by *la*, when it is the accusative Case; that is to say, when it receives the action of the Verb. Ex.

Non cesserò mai di ringraziarla.

Je ne cesserai jamais de vous remercier.
 I shall never cease thanking you.

De vous is expressed by *da lei*, when it is the ablative case, and signifies par vous: but when it is the genitive case thy say, *di lei*. Ex.

Ho ricevuto da lei molto onore.

J'ai reçu de vous bien de l'honneur.

I have received from you great honour.

That is to say, par vous.

On the contrary, when it is the genitive, they say,

Io parlerò di lei tutto il tempo di vita mia.

Je parlerai de vous tout le tems de ma vie.

I shall speak of you all my life;
 because it cannot be turned by par vous.

In the plural they say,
Le Signorie loro, delle Signoriè loro, alle Signoriè loro, dalle Signoriè loro. Ex.

Come stanno le Signoriè loro?
 Comment vous portez vous, Messieurs?
 How do you do, Gentlemen?

When we ask for any thing, that we desire, we make use of the third person of the Imperative Mood, which is like the Subjunctive, omitting *che*. Ex.

Mi dia del pane, instead of, *che mi dia*—
 Donnez moi du pain.
 Give me some bread.

Venga con me, Venez avec moi,
 Come with me.

Favorisca aspettare,
 Faites moi la grace d'attendre,
 Do me the favour to wait, &c.

The word *favorisca*, which generally signifies, Faites moi la grace, or l'honneur, Do me the favour, or honour, &c. is much used in Italian, having a great number of significations.

I have not here repeated what was said in the first Part of this Grammar, lest it should confuse the Learner, but have made it as concise and clear as possible.

F I N I S.

